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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M. 1909.				
23rd Jan	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th „	ARCADIA	6803	.....	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th „	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	.....	...
13th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
* 31st „	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th „	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd „	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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Suez ...to.....	440	704	352	528	308	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples.....	578	925	462	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles connecting with Marseilles or Naples	653	*1183	576	*930	489	809
Gibraltar	44	,,	40	,,	33	,,

* Assuming transit through Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 781, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

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S. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	1909
C. City of Calcutta ...	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of London ...	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester.	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 2
C. City of Karachi....	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
C. City of Glasgow ...	...	May 20	.....	June 9

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 25th Jan.	11 a.m. P D & C*
KOLA	1,295	Thur 21st Jan.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 22nd Jan.	6 a.m. † (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "MADURA," 1,950 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Jan, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,295 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "VADALA," 3,330 tons, sailing on or about 19th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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19th January, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Saretge	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,149	Sellier	18th Feb. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,865	Boyer	13th May „
SYDNEY	4,118	Robufat	10th June, „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1909.
DUMBEA	5,865	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co. UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	6,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	26th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

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Steamers:	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	25th Jan. 1909

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Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	27th Jan 1909
BRITANNIA	8067	Brington	5th Feb 1909
ARABIA	6503	A. Haig	27th Feb., 1909
MARSEILLA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	8124	A. Talli	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

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* GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Burmeister	4th Feb
KANZLER	3,000	Michelsen	18th Feb
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Muhlbauer	26th Feb

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORT UGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

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BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 14,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	„ 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq (Director Penisular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *Chief Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	„ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS BHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bombay.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMDASSEN BURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Burnundrai Ramsarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN SINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlai Mutilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks and Shares: charges particular of which may be had on application

R. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness of the whole system, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for there are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same—the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this is no more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose most features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing reparative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION, which is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION.

FEBRUARY—MARCH, 1909.

PRESIDENT:

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Include the Hon'ble Members of His Excellency's Council, the Director-General, I.M.S., the P. M. O., H. M.'s Forces in India, The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, the Municipal Commissioner, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Police Commissioner and others.

COMMITTEE.

Comprises representatives of the Medical Services and Departments, Medical Associations in India, Lady Doctors, Private Practitioners of Communities, the Medical Press and Medical Commerce.

GENERAL SECRETARY:

Lieut.-Col. W. E. Jennings, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., Marine Lines, Bombay.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

Captain E. F. Gordon Tasker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.S., Wellington Lines, Bombay.

THE Session will be opened by H. E. the President, on 22nd February, 1909, at 10 a.m., and will last for four days. During the Session the Exhibition will only be open to Members of the Congress and the Medical profession (including Nurses in uniform). It will be thrown open thereafter to the general public for some weeks and popularised by the addition of numerous side shows.

Medical donors of Rs. 15 and over, and lay donors of Rs. 20 and over are classified as members and become entitled to the privileges laid down by the Committee in their Prospectus, copies of which can be obtained on application to the General Secretary.

The deliberations will include a consideration of Tropical Affections and Sanitation in India, and the programme will be divided into five sections. Many leading authorities, including Professors Ronald Ross, Kitasato, Musgrave, Colonel Semple, Majors Donovan, Lamb, Smith and Leonard Rogers, Captains Greig, Forster and Christophers, Dr. Fawler and others intend to contribute papers and have announced their intention of being personally present; whilst others including Sir Patrick Manson, Sir Lauder Brunton, Colonel McLeod, Professor Osler, Drs. Nash, Niven, Ashburton Thomson and others intend to submit papers to be read on their behalf if they cannot attend personally.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

Liberal Concessions are allowed to BONA-FIDE visitors to the Congress and Exhibition by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the G. I. P. Railway, the E. B. State Railway, the O. and R. Railway, the N.-W. Railway and the Madras and S. M. Railway Companies.

Those intending to avail themselves of the Concessions should apply as early as possible to the GENERAL SECRETARY for the necessary vouchers entitling them to obtain the concession.

Prices of Admission to the Exhibition—

Adults Re. 1 for single ticket.

Nurses in uniform, Children, and Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price.

Special reduced rates for Weekly or Season tickets, and concessions for Family tickets.

Applications for Membership should be made to the GENERAL SECRETARY.

Exhibition tickets can only be obtained at the door or by application to Messrs. ABDULLA and Co., Khadak, Post No. 3, Bombay.

"BOMBAY HORSE SHOW."

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW will be held on MONDAY, February 8th, WEDNESDAY, February 10th (Morning) and THURSDAY, February 11th.

1ST ENTRIES CLOSE MONDAY, February 1st.
2ND ENTRIES CLOSE THURSDAY, February 4th.

For Prospectus and full particulars, apply to

THE HON. SECRETARY,
Bombay Horse Show,
8, Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public and especially Mill and Factory Owners using Steam Boilers, are hereby notified that the undermentioned MARSHALL, SONS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have not now and never have had any connection whatsoever with John Marshall and Company, Limited, Clyde Boiler Works, Motherwell (Scotland), whose local Agents now are or recently were Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., 43 Forbes Street, Bombay.

MARSHALL, SONS & COMPANY, LTD.,
Britannia Iron Works,
Gainsborough.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
Ballard Road,
CALCUTTA, BRANCH:—
99, Clive Street.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 19th January, 1909, when the Resolutions already circulated among the shareholders with the Circular Letter, dated the 7th January, 1909, will be proposed. Should the Resolutions be duly passed, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1909.

REVOLUTION

In Lighting.

NIGHT CANDLE LIGHTS

A little over one pice per night.

SIMPLICITY!

CLEANLINESS!

CHEAPNESS!

Apply to

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless ss. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. allenged even in the worst types. We can conently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. ice Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from nager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, lcutta.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

(Kindly given by Mr. KHATAO.)

Under the Patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

GRAND CONCERT,

In aid of the Survivors from the Earthquakes in SOUTH ITALY.

MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY, at 9-30 P.M.,

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist:—

Mrs. Collie.	Miss Bolus.
Madame Lilian Stone.	Mr. Comfort.
Mrs. Millard.	Mr. Rhenius.
Miss Heaton.	Mr. Schmuck.
Miss Willis.	Mr. Saywell.
Miss Gladys Heaton.	Signor Serinzi.

By kind permission of H. E. the Governor, His Excellency's Band will play under the direction of Edward Baur.

Cav. G. Gorio, Consul for Italy, has kindly consented to control the financial part of the Concert, and will remit the proceeds to the Italian Government.

Messrs. MONGINI BROTHERS have generously arranged to supply REFRESHMENTS during the evening, and to hand over the takings to the Fund of the Concert.

Plan and Tickets at Messrs. ROSE & Co.'s.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS,

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,

As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.

BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,

SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE,

The Most Thrilling Events of the World,

And the Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,

AMONGST WHICH, THE GRAND

PUBLIC "SALAMELIK" AT THE HAMIDIE

In the Presence of the

SULTAN ABDUL-HAMID.

Here we have a very interesting subject dealing with Turkey and comprising the following pictures:—

The gate of the Imperial Palace.
The troops keeping order and the crowd.
The Sultan driving to the Mosque with his Suite.
The woman of the Imperial Harem driving to the Mosque.
The celebrated Mosque Hamidie.
The Sultan Abdul-Hamid leaving the Mosque and returning to the Palace.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),

EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA Show, from 11-15 P.M. to 12-15.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

NOTICE.

A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE will be given shortly in aid of the Sufferers by the terrible earthquake in SOUTHERN ITALY.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been grown and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence begin to those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by one expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS' "KEYMER LONDON.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the past of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection) "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and INFLUENZA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Dept. "Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU SUFFERING from Fever?—If so, send to Phillips and Co., for a trial bottle of FEBRICURA, Re. 1 per bottle. The only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 555, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rate of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BICYCLE FOR SALE.—Lady's Rudge-Whitworth, little used. Rs. 125 or offers.—Apply to "F.," care of this Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay) where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery thus ensuring better and quicker work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FLOWER SEEDS—Phlox, Pinks, Pansy, and other Winter Annuals in choicest strains. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co. Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The oriental and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable Upper Class servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Remarkably Strict Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 5 each servant, which starts good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watns, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and Ark Companies Places of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Re. 1. Including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET" and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly interesting for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage). One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and finest in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Licensed to provide for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort (behind the Bank of Bombay)."

WANTED.—SUB-AGENTS for the Phœnix Life Assurance Co., Ltd. Bonus, which canvass good business. For terms, &c., apply to Messrs. LATHAM & Co., 30 Hornby Road, Bombay.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Mornings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI KAPADIA, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nal Bazar, Bombay.

W. CROWDER & CO., Ltd.,
IMPORTERS OF
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
AND
SAW MILL SUPPLIES.
Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws,
Mitreing Machines, Mortisers,
Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers,
Dimension Saws,
Grinding and Sharpening Machines,
ETC.

SHOWROOM:
4 Sirdar's Palace Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has a proven reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 27-3 per annum or Rs. 30 or cash in advance, including delivery.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1833. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S the signature of the Proprietor N.B. and Trade Mark, thus ℳ are upon every GENUINE bottle. Thomas Wilkinson

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, *and therefore* EASILY KEPT *IN ORDER.*

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

Some Users: H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, 225 Rs.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

INSURANCES.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 8	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 19	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£29,495,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BURJORJI & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.

MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.

And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE, LANDED ESTATE, at Dadar, Five minutes from both Railway Stations, consisting of land, admeasuring 6,000 square yards or thereabouts, with a double-storeyed Dwelling House and outhouses. Full particulars from

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial, and Estate Agents,
18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. COLLETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Star Mansion," Colaba, near Colaba Railway Station and opposite the West View the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture such as dining table, chairs, whatnots, ice box, water filter, cooking utensils, mosquito, drawing-room sofas, cane chair, Hyderabad carpets, Ditmar's telescopic hall and hanging lamps, fancy curtains, iron double bedsteads, chest-of-drawers with glass attached, single mirror door almirahs, screen, rich glass and porcelain ware, one ebonized iron frame piano by Soundy & Co. in very good order, made to order, office table, choice garden flowerpots, etc., etc., the property of W. H. May, Esq., R. N., proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

COLLETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th January, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

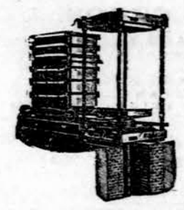
JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS & Co.
MANCHESTER, England.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.	

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

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First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
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Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macdougall, 2,975 tons, Captain Sterling, sailed yesterday for Chittagong, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Istrar, 2,978 tons, Captain C. M. Jacob, will sail to-day, for Bassein.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bulimba, 1,697 tons, Captain Butler, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf etc., with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lasha, 950 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Monsoori 1,735 tons, Captain J. Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh etc., with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

THE steamer Umsinga, 1,894 tons, Captain H. S. Robertson, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Natal &c, with a cargo of coal and the following passengers :— Capt Mrs. and Miss. Ellis, Mr. M. Elgar, Mr. C. Stephens, Mr. H. Henderson, Col W. W. Hooper, Mr. L. Andrews, Mr. P. J. Andrews and 12 deck.

THE Hansa Line steamer Reichenfels 2,931 tons Captain R. Granan arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Glenlee, 2,650 tons Captain T. R. Sloane arrived on Sunday evening from Karachi with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock .....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson .....R I Marine
R I M S Lowrence Comdr E Stocken.....R I Marine

FOREIGN NAVY.

Rio SadoComdr .....New Parth .....Port Gunboat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 18.

Arcadia .....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Sahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen...W & A Graham & Co
Blake.....2396 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Brazilian.....2438 Tomblyn.....
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Cint .....1917 ...Kaseburn.....M M & Co
Caledonia 3529 Gordon, London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Claverock...2440 Urquhart .....T Morrison & Co
Celtic King...2589 Humphreys .....
Delta .....4780 Snow .....Shanghai 1-2 P & O S N Co
Galahad.....244 Sceary.....Cory Brothers Co
Glenbo .....2580 Sloane.....Ralli Bros
Hrathlay ....2850 McKenzie...W & A Graham & Co
Inconstava .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob.....T Morrison & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelwin...2158 Moser .....K N & Co
Linga.....957 Rothwell .....M M & Co
Loodiana .....2124 Ross .....M M & Co
Mortlake.....1737 Batten .....N F T Morrison & Co
Marmora...5239 Weston ...London 16-1 P & O S N Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hannah .....B & P S N Co
Nuddea....1944 Antin .....M M & Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton.....London .....30-1-09 P & O S Co
Queda .....914 Coope .....M M & Co
Stah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Strathaven 2330.....Campbell W & A Graham & Co
Singu.....1912 Murison .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Strothgarry...2840 Stanhope.....W & A Graham & Co
Vavala.....2164 Fenvre.....M M & Co
Umsinga .....1894 Robertson.....R A Willis
Wearbeck 2446 Thompson.....T Jeewandas
Wearmouth.....2340 Catto.....The Bombay Co
Zinnia.....2339 Clarke .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Melbourne	2395	Stafford	....Dunkirk and Leith	27-1	W & A G & Co
C & R Prome...	2299	Mason...	A'werp	21-1	K N & Co
D & E Clan Macdougall	2975	Twilling	...Chittagong	18-1	F Muir & Co
GMoshtari	1109	Green...	P Gulf	21-1	B & P S N Co
H Dumra...	762	McDiarmid ...	P Gulf	28-1	...M M & Co
O Kilchaltan	2418	Higgins...	A'werp	23-1	W & A G & Co
P Reichenfels	2931	Gronan ...	K'chi	30-1	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Caithness.....	3222	Taylor.....	Rotterdam...	23-1 W & A G & Co
3	Castalia.....	4081	Hamilton	Liverpool	27-1 W & A Graham & Co
3	Culna...	3963	Maclachlan	A'werp	19-1 M M & Co
8	Ailsacraig...	2166	Moody ...	N F.....	W & A G & Co
10 & 11	Britannia.....	3378	Barcham...	Shanghai	20-1 P & O Co
12	Bavca.....	3794	Benton ...	Japan	29-1..... P & O Co
14	Kels...	510	Moscon	Busreh.....	21-1 M M & Co
15	Bardistan...	2500	Davies ...	Hull	19-1..... M M & Co

H W P D

Courland...	760	Ebrahim ...	G Ports 21-1 Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri.....	553	Mahomed	B'nagar 20-1 Bo S N Co
Babaduri...	829	Faxeera ...	K'chi 19-1 Bo S N Co

M W D D

Itaura.....	3363	Tucker	N F..... M M & Co
Madura...	1273	Dickvimson	...P Gulf 25-1...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Glenlee s.....	Sloane.....	Karachi Jan 16
	Umsinga s.....	Roberson.....	Natal Dec 21
18	Reichenfels s.....	Granan	Hamburg Dec 12
	Monsoori s	Hannah	Busreh Jan 6

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi &c
	Bulimba s	Butler	Persian Gulf &c
	Clan Macdougall s	Sterling	Chittagong

The steamer Istrar Jacob for Bassein, obtained Portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Australien for Marseilles.
" Congella for Zanzibar &c.
" Reichenfels for Hamburg &c.
" Glenlee for Portsaid (for orders).
" Kola for Persian Gulf &c.
" Londoana for Calcutta &c.
" Monsoorie for Persian Gulf &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Kaiser arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 16th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s Steamer Australien left Colombo for Bombay on 16th instant, and she is expected here on 19th instant at 8 p. m.

The Australian Lloyd's Steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Japan, left Colombo on the 17th instant and is due here on the morning of the 21st instant.

The Anchor Line Steamer Circassia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 16th instant,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Names		From
14	Bangala	D Macfadyen	Rangoon
	Ceylon	T E Andrews	Colombo
	Den of Mairs	A Low	Liverpool
	Santhia	R F Thomson	Bombay
	Walhalla	E Kruble	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

13	Khedoung	D B Gower	Rangoon
	Umta	R Phillips	Mauritius
	Rajah	P J Morgan	Java
	Springburn	J J Crosthwaite	Bombay
	Nairn	E Lassen	Negapatam
	Historian	H H Fyle	London and Liverpool
	Borneo	W H S Hall	London
	Umfuli	A S Bayers	Cape Ports
	Lotsmeere	J F T Wilson	Bombay
	Nara Sang	P M B Lobo	Hongkong

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
7	Clan Macneil	Liverpool
13	Clan Macintyre	Chittagong
14	Maria Valerie	Trieste
15	Spondilus	Philadelphia
15	Shadwell	London
15	Marienfels	Antwerp

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, SATURDAY, JAN. 9.

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessels.	From	Date	To
Jan. 21	Petronia	Copenhagen		
Dec. 12	Africa	Cardiff	30	Hodeidah
	Kinball	Hodeida	28	Calcutta
20	M. Meanatchy	Calcutta	29	Zanzibar
24	Berbera	Barry		
26	Falcon	Berbera	28	Somali Coast
27	Wismann Meyun	Mokalla Perim	27	Benadir Coast Perim
	R. N. Staffeta	Mussawa	4	Massawa
	Sultan	Zanzibar	27	Hamburg
	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Perim		
	Mamora	London		Bombay
	Luetzow	Bremen		Yokohama
28	Bohemia	Trieste	28	Bombay via Karachi
	A. Vispucci	Mussowa		Mussawa
	Madura	Zanzibar	30	Bombay
29	Nera	Sydney	29	Marseilles
	D. Balduino	Genoa		Bombay
	Clan Stuart	Calcutta		London
30	Binger	D'Jibouti	31	D'Jibouti
	Woodcock	Hodeidah	4	Hodeida
	Himalaya	Sydney	30	London
	Sellette	Bombay	3	Bombay
31	Nubia	Calcutta	31	London
	Ceylon	London		Calcutta
	Chyebassa	Bombay		Antwerp
Jan. 1	Wiedink	Hamburg	1	Killindini
	Drachenfels	New York	2	Calcutta
	Monsourah	Red Sea Ports	4	Red Sea Ports
2	Goeben	Yokohama	2	Bremen
	Falcon	Berbera	4	Somali Coast
	Spondilus	Philadelphia		Calcutta
	R. N. Elba	Mogadicio		
3	Meyun	Perim	3	Perim
	Moalim	London	5	Sydney
4	Isabelle	Glasgow	5	Rangoon
	Rahmani	Bombay	6	Jeddah
	A. Vispucci	Mussowa	4	Mussawa
5	China	Kobe	5	Trieste
	Samui	Bangkok		London
	G. Ship Electra	Sea	6	Sea
	Bielefeld	Cardiff		
6	Oxus	Marseilles	6	Mauritius
	Meyun	Perim	6	Perim
	Binger	D'Jibouti	6	D'Jibouti
	Guildhall	Busreh		London
	Koesber	Bombay		Trieste
	Arabia	Bombay	7	London
	Prinzessin	Zanzibar		Hamburg
7	Segovia	Hongkong		Hamburg
	H. M. S. Fox	Somali Coast	6	Semali Coast
9	Dumbia	Yokohama	9	Marseilles
	H. M. S. Proserpine	Somali Coast	10	Somali Coast
	Luristan	London	9	Persian Gulf
	Clangrat	Calcutta		
	Falcon	Berbera		Hamburg
	Khedive	Zanzibar		

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—2 tons old rubber, J E Mikiatt Ld; 1,980 cwts linseed cake, A Moritz and Co ; 30 bales wool, H A J Mahomed ; 75 bales cotton-fly and waste, N Peerbhoy; 13 bales wool, A H Mowjee and Co ; 100 bales wool, V Tejpal ; 44 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales wool, L Hurbheram ; 2,780 cwts oil cake, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—2,007 cwts myrabollams, 2,008 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—375 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,286 cwts bones, R Kaderbhoy; 2,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co,

FOR HULL.

Bardistan s—36 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 2,100 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimjee.

Kilcheltan s—132 cwts cottonseed, A Kimjee,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bardistan s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 936 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Melbourne s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—784 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 221 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 20 bales twist, A M Mehta ; 1,960 cwts gingellysseed, Worman and Co; 68 cwts agatestones 13 cwts green stones, J M Alli Mahomed ; 200 cwts gum, M Joomabhoy: 1,956 cwts gingellyseed, J Facheri; 165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 250 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabbhoy; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

Kilcheltan s—999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LEITH.

Melbourne s.—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowjee and Co.

FOR PORTSAID, (For Orders)

Glenlee s—1,03,688 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Banca s.—75 cwts sharkfins, K N Meance and Co ; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Britannia s.—21 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 47 1-2 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co ; 15 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 7 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1 case opium, P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Britannia s.—100 1-2 chests opium, ED Sassoon and Co ; 16 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co ; 15 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Banca s.—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s. —1,950 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s.—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

ACCORDING to a telegram to the Paris "Eclair," defalcations to the amount of £15,900 have been discovered in the accounts of the Naples municipality. A secretary has disappeared.

A VERDICT of accidental death has been returned at an inquest held at Hollofield (Kent), respecting the death of Mr. Augustus Charles Edward Hill, aged sixty-nine, second son of the late Lord George Augustus Hill. Mr. Hill died at the Ashes, Hollofield, the residence of Captain Hill, his brother, from injuries sustained in Lower Grosvenor-place, London, on November 3, when he was knocked down and run over by a taxi-cab while crossing the road. The evidence of the driver and other witnesses from London showed that the occurrence was purely accidental.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NOLAN—January 4, at Hadong, N. Cachar, to Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Nolan, a son.

MARRIAGE.

CONWAY—POGSON—January 14, at S. Matthias' Church, Madras, by the Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell, M. A., Clement Mc C Conway, of the South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, son of Captain J. Conway, late of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to Ethel Mary, eldest daughter of W. N. Pogson, Esq., F.R. I. B. A., Architect, Madras, and grand daughter of the late N. R. Pogson, C. I. E., F. R. A. S., late Government Astronomer, Madras.

DEATHS.

GUNDRY—January, 6, at H. M. Mint, Calcutta Rosetta Ada Ann Gundry, wife of Arthur Robert Gundry, Electrical Engineer, H. M. Mint, Calcutta.

McLEOD.—December, at 31st Settipett, Nidadavol, Kistna District, suddenly of fever, Alexander Norman McLeod, Salt and Abkari Revenue Department, second son of General Harry McLeod, R. A., aged 33 years.

RADFORD—January 12, at the Station Hospital, St. Thomas Mount, James Thomas Radford, Honorary Lieut. and Retired Asst . Commissary, Supply and Transport Corps.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m.
Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club, Andheri Station.
David Mills Company, 7 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.
Justices' contested election of a Municipal Councillor, Corporation Hall, 4-40 p. m.
Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 22nd, New Moon, 5h. 41'8m. a. m.; Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37'4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8'4h. p.m.; Jan. 23rd in Perigee 6'7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, January 20.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Orient Theatre Company, Sir D. M. Petit's office, 5 p. m, Sun rises, 7h. 15 m., Sun sets 6h. 24m.

Thursday, January 21.—Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club. Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m. St. George's Hospital Endowment Funds, meeting of subscribers, Port Trust offices, 6-15 p. m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of Deputy Chairman, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Orchestral Concert by H. E. the Governor's String Band, Town Hall 9-30 to 11 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 26m.

Friday, January 22.—Sind Press Company, 79 Elphinstone Circle, 3 p. m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of Deputy Chairman, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sun rises 7h. 15m. Sun sets 6h. 26m.

Saturday, January 23.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets 6h. 26m.

Sunday, January 24.—3rd Sunday after Epiphany. Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m.

Monday, January 25.—Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, Concert in aid of survivors from earthquakes in South Italy, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m.

DEPARTURE OF A BEGUM.—Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal left for her territory on Sunday night.

FATAL BURNS.—Darub K. Lavangia, a Parsi child of 15 months, was accidentally scalded by hot water from a kettle on the 15th instant. The child was treated by his parents at home, in Worli, where he died yesterday.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December 1908 was 1,972, daily average 63-6, total of new admissions 777, number of children vaccinated 117. Parsis 399, Hindus 294, other castes 84.

DINNER TO TABUT AND TOLIWALAS.—On Sunday evening, at Moozafferabad, Grant Road, a dinner was given to a large number of Tabut and Toliwalas, by Mr Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha, J.P., son of the late Khan Bahadar Sirdar Cassam Haji Mitha, in order that the approaching Mohurrum may be celebrated in peace and harmony.

PICK-POCKETTING IN THE STREET.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mulji Pradhan, a Hindu, against whom there stood a record of two previous convictions, was charged with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 14 from the pocket of Pirosha Merwanji, a Parsee, while the latter was making some purchases in the Abdul Raheman Street. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. B. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Yacht Club commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day (S. T.)

Russian Mazurka	Neva.....	Asch
Overture.....	The Merry wives of Windsor.....	Nicolai
Selection	The Mikado.....	Sullivan
Valse	Amerettan Tanze...	Gung'l
Selection	Bonnie Scotland ...	Ord Hume
Song (cornet solo) ...	Nirvana	Stephen Adams

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Australien" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow the 20th inst. Letters, &c., for Aden, Lamu Mombasa and Uganda will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at 5-30 p. m. the same day.—Mails for Zanzibar, Beira, Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Congella" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on the 22nd instant.

A MOHURRUM SCARE.

Excitement Unnecessary.

Yesterday morning two incidents of an exciting nature occurred in the Mahomedan locality in Bombay, but by the timely interference of the Police and the prompt action of Mr. H. G. Gell, the Police Commissioner, and his Deputy Mr. Phillips, nothing of a serious nature could happen.

The first incident was at the Mogul Masjid near the Babulla Tank. Early in the morning a Pathan with a heavy stick in his hand entered the Masjid and began smashing the glass lamps and chandeliers hanging on the verandah. Ring of the glasses and the noise waked up the Moguls sleeping on the verandah, who caught hold of the Pathan who continued his mad career. The Police appeared on the scene and took the Pathan into custody. It appears the Pathan is insane and had done the mischief without any meaning. The Police are investigating the matter.

The second incident happened in Doctor Street, generally the centre of attraction during the Mohurrum. The water in the reservoir of the Handiki Musjid was found to have been fouled by some dirty stuff thrown into it. The excitement was so great that in a few minutes the whole street was crowded with Sunnis and Borahs. The former suspected the latter of the deed. But on enquiry Mr. Gell ascertained that it was only accidentally thrown by the son of an old Jullaiah woman who lives next door. The boy while throwing the stuff out of the window accidentally allowed it to be thrown into the reservoir.

The Police Commissioner personally satisfied the excited crowd as to how it happened and the Sunnis who were suspicions about the Borahs were immediately removed.

WEDDING IN MADRAS.

Conway—Pogson.

ST. MATTHIAS'S CHURCH, Vepery, was the scene on the afternoon of the 14th instant of an exceptionally pretty wedding, when Mr. Clement McC. Conway, of the Audit Department, South Indian Railway Co., Ltd., Trichinopoly, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Ethel Mary Pogson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Pogson, of Madras. The sanctuary of the Church, on the embellishment of which much loving care is always bestowed, had been further beautified by some artistic floral decorations, and the handsome building looked at its best in the brilliant afternoon sunshine as the hour approached for the advent of the bride. While the friends were assembling, soft music was played on the organ by Mr. W. D St. Leger, who, as a very old friend of the bride's family, had been invited to officiate as organist. On the arrival of the bride a procession was formed, and the choir, preceded by the cross-bearer and two acolytes, moved up the Church singing "The voice that breathed o'er Eden." Then followed the Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell, Chaplain of Vepery, and the bridal party, the bride being escorted by her father, who subsequently gave her away. The bride was dressed in an exquisite white satin robe which lent an additional daintiness to her "spiritueIle" beauty. She was attended by Miss Wagstaff, with little Miss Pears and Miss Vida Pogson as flower girls, forming a very charming and attractive group. The bridegroom was supported by Mr. Williamson as best man. The marriage was solemnised by the Rev. the Chaplain and was fully choral, three hymns being sung in addition to the psalm and versicles. After a short address the triumphant strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" and the clanging of the Church bell proclaimed that another happy couple had been "made one" and the Register having been duly signed the whole of the company drove off to "Crampton Gardens," the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Pogson.

A Reception was held in the spacious grounds, and after hearty congratulations had been tendered, to the bride and bridegroom and the fair lady's parents, several interesting group photographs were taken by Mr. C. A. Pogson of the chief actors in the day's happy drama. Then, glasses having been charged the Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom in a short speech overflowing with kindliness. He took the opportunity of referring in most appreciative terms to the services of Mr. and Mrs. Pogson, the former a Lay Trustee and the latter a devoted Church worker in the district of Vepery. Needless to say, the toast was received with enthusiasm, and was responded to in happy terms by the bridegroom, who proposed the health of the bridesmaids. This was gracefully acknowledged by Mr. W. B. Ashworth, and then the health of the bride's parents was proposed by the Rev. G. Herbert Smith, and was received with the utmost cordiality. There was a pleasing innovation in drinking to the health of absent friends, proposed by Mr. W. D. St. Leger as the oldest friend present of the bride's family. He referred to the absence of the bride's sisters, of his own family, and of the bridegroom's parents, and he touched a chord in every heart by briefly dilating on the sad separations involved by life in this otherwise charming country. After the speeches and a little pleasant loitering under trees, a move was made to the drawing-room, where a large assortment of handsome and valuable presents was displayed to view.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

Dedication of the Church.

Sunday, January 24.—6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Father Page, S. S. J. E.

Conversion of S. Paul (Monday, January 25).—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist, 7-15 a.m. Holy Eucharist, 8 a.m. Choral Celebration. Celebrant—The Bishop, 6 a. m. Dedication Service and Sermon by the Bishop.

Sunday, January 31.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist. 8 a. m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon, 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

The collections throughout the festival will be for the debt on the Church which amounts to Rs. 12,000.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your readers be pleased to let me know whether or not an Exhibition was held at Benares in 1905, and if so, when, and where and how one may obtain an authentic publication showing the different articles exhibited which were adjudged successful and secured awards of any description (viz., gold or silver medals, certificates of merit or the like.)?—Yours, etc.,

B. B.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, JANUARY 18.

Rain fell yesterday in Kashmir and Eastern Bengal and Assam, but in neither region did any fall reach half an inch.

Clouds have thickened in North-west India and decreased slightly in North-east India. Barometric pressure is abnormal and irregular and local precipitation may occur in almost any part of Northern India.

Temperature is above normal in South Bengal, South-east Punjab and West of the United Provinces; in the latter area humidity is also above normal.

Forecast—Light showers are probable in Rajputana, South-east Punjab, the United Provinces, Assam and Upper Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 18TH JANUARY 1909.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain required.
Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.
Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally. Crop prospects generally good.
Delhi.—Looks like rain. All Crops doing well.
Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.
Beawar.—Looks like rain. Wheat flourishing.
Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Khamgoon.—Bright, no sign of rain Rain general in eastern districts. Crop prospects generally good.
Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.
Broach.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy Cotton plants in flower, flowering advanced and showing bolls. Cotton picking partially begun and crop accounts continue favourable.
Viramgam.—Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls but suffering from cold winds and damaged by frost.
Wadhwan.—Seasonable, Mornings cold and dewy Continues cloudy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop excellent crop accounts satisfactory and arrivals expected early.
Bhavnagar.—Mornings cold dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.
Barsi.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.
Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.
Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls and could scarcely look better. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun and crop estimate 6 annas.
Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (17th)	58·6	49·6	...	3·80
Jask (17th)	70·3	54·3	0·32	1·36
Muskat (17th)	72·3	67·1	...	0·73
Multan	68·3	45·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	62·9	37·4	...	1·27
Lahore	69·4	41·2	...	0·31
Sirsa	71·3	52·6	...	0·02
Ambala	72·0	56·0	...	0·92
Delhi	73 2	55·2	...	0·27
Agra	73·5	57·0	...	1·03
Mainpuri	74·8	56·1	...	0·39
Jhansi	77·0	59·0	...	0·44
Cawnpore	75·4	54·0	...	0·16
Allahabad	76·1	51·5	...	0·12
Jacobabad	71·4	44·8	...	0·00
Karachi	75·0	63·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	73·4	52·7	...	0·33
Jaipur	76·2	54·1	...	0·27
Kotah	·· ?	?	...	0·18
Bhuj	77·6	57·0	...	0.00
Dwarka	75·3	59·7	...	0.00
Veraval	75·7	58·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	80·9	52·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	80·5	55·5	...	0·00
Surat	82·6	56·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	84 6	58·2	...	0·00
Deesa	82·3	56·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	74·0	45·8	...	0·00
Indore	78·1	50·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	80·0	51·8	...	0·74
Sangor	75·6	55·5	...	0·32
Hoshangabad	81·1	52·4	...	1·54
Khandwa	84·2	54·1	...	0·07
Akola	87·2	56·1	...	0·00
Amraoti	85·8	61·8	...	1·06
Nagpur	86·6	59·1	...	0·01
Chanda	88·5	59·0	...	0·00
Raipur	84·7	51·2	...	0·00
Bombay	78·0	65·3	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	81·3	65·4	...	0·20
Mormugao	80·5	68·7	...	0·00
Karwar	82·3	66·5	...	0·00
Malegaon	86·4	53·1	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	86·4	55·5	...	0·00
Poona	87·5	54·3	...	0·37
Sholapur	90·3	60·9	...	0·00
Bijapur	88·7	66·2	...	0·15
Belgaum	83·3	57·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	85·2	58·2	...	0·82
Nisamabad (Indur)	88·9	57·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	87·3	59·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	88·7	71·4	...	0·24
Calicut	86·3	70·6	...	5·36
Cochin	89·7	73·3	...	1·09
Colombo	87·0	72·5	...	6·15
Masulipatam	84·2	61·8	0·02	0·23
Bellary	91·0	59·3	...	0·26
Cuddapah	88·2	62·1	...	4·05
Madras	84·0	65·5	...	18·84
Bangalore	84·8	55·3	...	0·87
Coimbatore	86·4	62·8	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	85·5	68·3	...	9·20
Negapatam	83·9	73·0	...	10·20

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 18th January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is high in the south-east and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity has generally increased and is now in excess over the whole division. Maximum temperature has become normal but the minimum remains high.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in Lower Sind and contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is high except in Upper Sind and west Rajputana where it is normal.

Gujarát, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has decreased but skies are still moderately clouded in Cutch and the northern districts of Gujarat and of West Central India, while elsewhere skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is normal in West Central India and in excess over the rest of the Division. Temperature is generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only very lightly clouded. The air contains generally the average amount of moisture. Day temperature has fallen and is now normal; night temperature has become normal except in the south-east, where it has risen and is slightly higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south but are clear or only lightly clouded in the north. Humidity continues in excess. Maximum temperture remains lower than usual but the minimum is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally, clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now either equal to or below the average. Temperture is normal except for an excess at night at some stations.

General Remarks.—Skies are again heavily clouded in Sind, Rajputana and the greater portion of the Punjab but in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the United Provinces cloud has generally decreased. No precipitation has occurred anywhere.

A few showers may occur in Rajputana and the east Punjab.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

VOLUNTEERING IN SIND.

Shortcomings and a Remedy.

The "Sind Gazette" writes:—A letter was recently sent by General C. H. Westmorland, Commanding

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE JAMALPUR CASE.

THE "PIONEER":—The layman who takes the trouble to wade through the many pages of judgment, delivered by the full Bench of the Calcutta High, Court on the subject of the Jamalpur case, will probably come away from his reading with the feeling that he has encountered a vast deal of law in the elucidation of a somewhat simple matter. The main facts of the case are not and never have been in dispute. Briefly stated they are that on the 27th April, 1907, some promiscuous firing took place in Jamalpur as a consequence of which one person was shot; that the District Magistrate of Mymensingh, Mr. Clarke, on a receipt of a telegram informing him as to what had happened, set out for Jamalpur; and that on the 28th April he ordered and took part in a search of a certain zamindar's cutcherry. Further, all the Judges who have tried the case, agree that the occasion was one of grave emergency, and that Mr. Clarke, in ordering the search, acted bona fide and without malice. The point and the only point that remained to be decided was, whether he was justified or not in ordering and supervising the search. It seems fairly certain now from the evidence given in the course of the case that while Mr. Clarke believed himself at the time to be fully empowered to order and make the search, he had not considered the possibility that the legality of his act might be subsequently questioned, and it is more than probable that he had not given a thought at the time as to the particular Acts which gave him the powers he desired to use. The occassion required that a search should be made, and the circumstances did not admit of delay. That was his sole concern for the moment. Probably too he did not realise the necessity for carefully bisecting himself into two separate personalities so that he might be able to say that this was a judicial, that an executive act. Even in Bengal the demand for a separation of powers had not been carried to the point of splitting up individuals. When the case was brought against him Mr. Clarke had to discover and formulate his legal grounds for action. The result was that he was thrown back on certain sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, an Act passed prior to the Mutiny, and Section 25 of the Arms Act. Lawyers may be left to argue out among themselves how far those Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code or Act XVIII are applicable to the facts of the case. For the layman it is sufficient that if Mr. Clarke had observed the condition of recording his reasons in writing before ordering the search he would have been simply protected by the Arms Act. The fact remains that he omitted to carry out this formality, with the consequence that what would otherwise have been a perfectly legal act has been condemned and punished as illegal. Mr. Justice Brett, it will be seen from his Judgment, differed from his colleagues in regarding this omission as of little consequence. "When," he said, "it has been found that the Magistrate acted bona fide and for good and sufficient reasons, can the failure on his part to record his reasons, which was due to exceptional circumstances, stress of circumstances, and the emergent necessity for prompt action, be held so to nullify his act as to convert what was right and justifiable for the preservation of the public peace into an actionable wrong? To hold that it would have that effect appears hardly to be consistent with the principles of justice and good conscience." Mr Justice Brett, in short, regarded Mr. Clarke's omission to record his reasons as a "technical rather than a substantial defect in his proceedings." Now with this view, if not with Mr. Justice Brett's entire argument, most plain men would probably be inclined to agree. Mr. Clarke's counsel, however, it will have been noticed, waived all question of damages. He merely desired a verdict on the one issue—"legality." The whole case thus turned on the problem whether an illegality had been committed. And to this there could, it would seem, logically be but answer whether one regarded Mr. Clark's error as purely technical or grave.

IS THE MONEY-LENDER A FRIEND?

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—In a previous article we discussed some of the circumstances which go to maintain a high rate of interest on loans by "banias" to zamindars. The figures for the remissions of taccavi and land revenue during the past decade are eloquent of the insecurity of agrarian credit. If Government then has suffered, how shall the money-lender escape! He has to balance his good debts against his bad, and hence his rate of interest remains high. He must compensate himself against dishonesty, bad debts and the expenses of legislation and in order to do so he must fix his rates of interest high. The common assumption that the "bania" is harpy, never satisfied with anything less than a 25 per cent. rate of interest on his outlay, is far from correct. There are of course some petty money-lenders, whose capital is borrowed at a high rate, who have to charge a heavy scale of interest in order to repay their creditors as well as to make their own living; but the zamindar who pays such rates is either unfortunate or foolish, foolish because he is providing for the livelihood of two persons where he should be paying only for one, unfortunate if he is so situated that he cannot obtain a loan except through a middleman. The genuine capitalist is a different person, and is ready to venture considerable sums in any undertaking which may promise a reasonable profit, but demanding a higher return where the risk is greater.

The policy of Government should be, and we believe that it really is, directed to the strengthening of security and thus restoring the confidence of the money-holders. Properly represented the scheme of co-operation, as it is being evolved for India, should go far to effect this result. By co-operation responsible zamindars pledge their joint liability—it is for the present purpose immaterial whether to a limited or unlimited extent—for money entrusted to them. This money they apply to the more profitable of agricultural uses, and being intimately acquainted with the character of every member of their society, they are careful not to lend beyond the credit of the borrower. Worked as such an institution should be, it is an ideal distributor of capital, for it has expert knowledge both of the requirements of its clients and their capacity to deal with loans This Government have recognised, and have backed their recognition by the distribution of advances to help struggling societies to obtain a firm footing. In Europe the founders of agricultural co-operation were in many cases financially assisted by their personal friends; and the history of the movement shows that without adventitious aid of some nature co-operation cannot assert itself. In India, we are convinced, there is so much capital locked up that it would require only a tactful representation of the case to direct it towards agricultural banks. Unfortunately the superficial aspect is the one on which most stress has been laid. It has been shown that the zamindar is burdened by debt; it is acknowledged that his creditor is generally the "bania"; it is concluded that to free the former from his debt to injure the latter. But such a conclusion presumes the existence of several minor premises which are not in fact tenable. Even admitting that the money-lender likes to risk a proportion of his capital on speculations which promise exaggerated returns, he is always content to invest a certain sum in a solid six per cent. This, indeed, is the ordinary rate exacted by "banias" and other money-lending classes in their transactions with one another. Now an agricultural bank that lends at ten or twelve per cent a phenomenally low rate for the zamindar in the present state of the market, can easily afford to pay six per cent. on its deposit accounts, and it ought to be able to attract as much money as it requires at these rates.

It is a thousand pities, therefore, that the idea has spread abroad that legislation in general, and the fostering of the co-operative movement in particular, is in any way aimed at the setting up of one class to the detriment of another. It is in fact an attempt to establish agricultural credit, an establishment which, as every business-man knows, is to the benefit of both lender and borrower. If agriculture suffers depression, the "bania" tends to lose money with the enrichment of the zamindar the outstanding debts are recovered and a fresh market opened for the general trading towards which the Indian capitalist is exercising an increasing vigilance. "Je n'en ai vu aucuns qui n'aient plus de'sirs que de vrais besoins," said the Strian of Voltaire speaking of mortal men, and the wealthier the zamindar may become, the more extended will be his wants. These wants it is the business of the capitalist to supply: and he would be as foolish to oppose any measure that made for the welfare of his clients as was the fabled destroyer of the goose that laid golden eggs.

THE YEAR OF FLIGHT.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."—The International Aeronautic Congress has opened its session in London. There are gathered together the leading aeronauts of the world to consider the possibilities and dangers of aerial navigation, and to discuss the important matter of legislation which will certainly have to be evolved to meet new and special conditions imported into the world's life. For centuries the idea of human fight was a dream and a legend. Then it became a rare and interesting experiment, carried out by the help of clumsy and expensive machinery, the hot air, and gas balloons. In these stages there was no need for the law-givers and rulers of men to take any special head of the matter. Now, however, Icarus promises to come true, and to succeed. The problem of human flight has come with a rush before the world, and, judging from many signs, its satisfactory solution seems almost certain within a comparatively short time. The men engaged in working out the problems of mechanical flight have gone farther in a shorter space of time than had those who dealt with the problems of mechanical traction or propulsion on the earth or on water. The dirigible balloons and aeroplanes of to-day are less imperfect instruments than were the earliest ships steam engines or motor cars. It is quite within the bounds of possiblity that at no distant date facilities for flying will becomes as common as those for railway travel, rook shooting. The aeroplane will certainly be cheaper than, even if not quite so safe as, the motor car and the day may come when every man, whatever his character or calling may yet own one. This being so it is none too early for legislators to set about considering rules, and regulations to govern the ownership and use of these machines, a matter of the utmost importance, as of considerable difficulty.

There is no need here to attempt to go exhaustively into the difficulties confronting the framers of laws for airships and floats, any more than to enter into a deep and learned discussion regarding aerodynamics and the problems and peculiarities of flying machines. To attempt either would require volumes. The acquirement by men of a new power opens up a whole new world of possibilities good and evil, and the solution of the problem of flight brings to the front a thousand other problems which will in turn have to be solved; the literature of this newest of the arts and sciences is already immense, and demands special study. A very light and hasty consideration of either fills the lay mind with astonishment which fluctuates between triumph and dismay. The year that has but now closed will be known to all time as the "Year of Flight." In December 1907, the world knew all about balloons and their serious limitations, and had an inkling of the shortcomings of dirigible balloons, gasbags of various shapes in which some control and power of directed motion had been attained by means of petrol-driven fans. The majority of civilised men had also read the wonderful aerial romance of the late M. Jules Verne, and fancied that perhaps some more of his dreams might yet come true, but not yet. The aeroplane was still looked upon as a very perilous experiment attempted by a few brave men. January 1909 remembers that the greatest problems confronting dirigible balloons have been solved, despite the fact that in their solving lamentable accidents took place, and the world hears the doubt aspersed aeroplane acclaimed as an assured triumph. In January 1908, Mr. Farman won the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize for having flown over one kilometre. Eleven months later Mr. Wilbur Wright drove his aeroplane round a measured track at Le Mans, remained in the air nearly two hours, and covered a distance of nearly 100 miles. The difference between one kilometre and 94 miles represents very justly the year's progress in flying by means of machines heavier than the air. There is yet much more progress to make, and even at the end men will not be able to fly except after considerable special training, at least as much as is required for riding, swimming or motoring. But the progress will be made and the training will be undergone.

Progress will continue to be made with both airships and aeroplane, for each type of machine has its special advantages as well as its disadvantages. If, as was shown in the accident to the British Nulli Secundus and the German Zeppelin, the former is, when at rest, greatly at the mercy of the elements, wind, and wet and fire, it can still carry more and go farther than the aeroplane. These advantages won it favour in military eyes, and some day fire risk may be lessened by the discovery of a fireless motor power. But the aeroplane is the real flight machine, the aeroplanist the real human bird. It will advance farther and more rapidly in the future, even as it has already in a year pushed the airship into second place. It can be easily got under shelter in storms, and the danger of fire is reduced to the minimum possible. Carrying but one or two men it may be of comparatively small use for military uses. Mr. Kanabenshue, an aeronaut of Los Angles, California has, if American papers do not romance utterly, demonstrated the possibilities of the airship in this direction. Sailing across his city in an airship which he spent two years in perfecting, he dropped "imitation bombs," parcels of paper, on a dozen selected roofs. All this makes it more and more plain that a special and extensive chapter must be added to national and international law, to deal with machines which laugh at frontiers, which can afford to neglect natural obstacles, and bounds, such as rivers and mountains, and which are calculated to be of special advantage to the bold bad "bounder" and criminal.

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Anglo-German Relations.

AN ITALIAN VIEW.

Rome, Dec. 27 "Morning Post."—Under the title of "A Perilous Competition" the "Tribuna" publishes a long and very remarkable article on the increase in the German Naval Estimates and the prodigious efforts made by Germany to construct a great and powerful fleet. The official journal points out that the usual German explanation for this huge expenditure on men-of-war, namely, that they are intended for the protection of German commerce, will no longer hold good. "There can be no doubt," says the Tribuna, "that the power of the German Fleet it excessive in proportion to the task which is officially ascribed to it, and is such as to justify the opinion of those who attribute to Germany far vaster and less pacific intentions." The writer then proceeds to compare the situation of Great Britain and Germany—Great Britain depending, as in the time of Napoleon, exclusively upon the superiority of her Navy; and Germany, secure from invasion by sea and with no scattered colonial Empire to defend. From every point of view, therefore in the opinion of the writer the German Fleet is excessive, and has the effect of a constant irritant upon the nerves of the British people, which feels that every increase of the German Navy is a fresh menace of it own security.

Germany, the writer contends, is the great indeed, the only casue of bloated naval expenditure while it was Germany, too, which was chiefly responsible for the failure of the proposal to fix the naval budgets of the various States at their existing proportions. "Such a costly competition," he concludes, "cannot last indefinitely, and if it does not stop it will lead to the inevitable alternative—bankruptcy or war."

THE NEAR EAST.

Dec. 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" says that the Russian journals yesterday unanimously approved the circular note of the Russian Government to the Powers. M. Isvolsky's critics now recognise that he has distinguished himself by his staunch vindication of the dignity of international agreements, and by his care for the interests of Russia and the Slavs.

The "Times" Vienna correspondent says that the publication of the Russian Circular to the Powers is regarded there as an unfriendly act. Baron von Aehrenthal will presently reply by the publication of his recent diplomatic correspondence with Russia, but will probably await M. Isvolsky's speech to the Duma. The Vienna Press is practically unanimous in considering the Russian Circular as an indictment calculated to destroy the chances of a conference. The Russian declaration that a conference could not confine itself to the abrogation of the 25th Article of the Treaty of Berlin, but would have to substitute for it a precise definition of the position of Bosnia and Herzegovina, is held to denote a Russian standpoint utterly unacceptable for the Dual Monarchy, which cannot allow Europe to interfere with what it considers an Austro-Hungarian internal question. The protracted duel between Baron von Aehrenthal and M. Isvolsky is regarded with anxiety by the most competent politicians, who also entertain misgivings in regard to the Austro-Turkish negotiations. Berlin correspondents report that there is, as yet, no expression of German official opinion with regard to the Russian Note. The newspapers regard the Note as obstructive, and as calculated to prevent a conference.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote last night 24th:—Some comment is excited by the apparent absence in the Russian reply of any reference to the claims of Servia and Montenegro. In the opinion of many well-informed observers, the forbearance of Russia in this regard does not mean that the position of Servia and Montenegro does not inspire grave anxiety on the part of the Russian and other Governments. It is strongly felt that, in Austria-Hungary's own interests, some reasonable compensation to the Slav kinsmen of the Bosnians is dictated by ordinary political wisdom and foresight. The advice to consider the case of Servia and Montenegro is eminently disinterested, since it is only prompted by the consideration that, if Austria Hungary leaves these two Balkan States unsatisfied and indignant, she is establishing for herself a permanent source of weakness. She may at present be counting upon the pacific desires and necessities of Russia, but both she and the Triple Alliance might one day have reason to repent of a policy which would create a premanent Slav grievance, pregnant with future danger of the gravest kind.

The reception accorded to the Russian Note in the Vienna Press is not regarded here as well advised. There seems to be a tendency in Vienna to interpret the Russian proposal as an attempt to impose conditions upon Austria-Hungary, such as a certain measure of autonomy for the two provinces. It is pointed out that there is no mention of any such conditions in the Russian Note, which plainly has in view the legalisation of an act on the part of Austria-Hungary that must in present circumstances continue to be regarded as lawless.

Dec. 26.—At yesterday's sitting of the Duma in St. Petersburg there was a crowded attendance to hear M. Isvolsky's long promised statement regarding external affairs. The Foreign Minister, in a speech of an hour's duration, dealt, in the first place, with the relations of Russia with Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany. He laid great stress on the value of the Anglo-Russian Agreement in preventing dangerous complications in regard to Persia, and said that Russia had no desire to infringe the integrity or independence of that country. With reference to Balkan affairs, M Isvolsky went over the ground covered by the recent Circular Note of his Government, and replied to the arguments urged in favour of a policy of simple protest against the annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In conclusion he warmly endorsed the idea of a political and economic union of the Slav States with Turkey. His speech was heartily cheered by the great majority of the House. In the debate which followed, there were violent speeches from Extremist leaders. Some expressions used by M. Pokrovsky (Socialist) evoked a storm of protests, but he refused to modify them at the bidding of the president, and was suspended from the Duma for three sittings, whereupon he and his party withdrew. M. Purishkevitch, the reactionary, acted as spokesman of the Extreme Right, in a vehement onslaught on the policy of the Foreign Minister, and especially on his policy of friendship with Great Britain. He suggested that this country seeks to inveigle Russia into war with Germany in the hope of weakening her two most formidable adversaries; but he exploded his own theory by saying that, sooner or latter, Russia would have to take arms over the disposal of the "Hapsburg heritage." His speech was received by the majority of the House with scornful silence. M, Bobrinsky, on behalf of the Moderates, approved the Ministerial statement, but was of opinion that Russia should not endorse the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, even if the other Powers agreed to do so.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 25 (Reuter).—When the Duma reassembled this evening the debate was resumed by MM. Guchkoff and Miliukoff, the latter of whom spoke in favour of the autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The House then adopted a resolution drawn up by the Centre expressing warm sympathy with the kindred Slav peoples and States a strong hope that the Government would make every effort to safeguard the legitimate, interests of those peoples and States, and the conviction that this object can be attained by pacific means with the unconditional conservation of Russian national sentiment.

The resolution was carried against the Extreme Left and the Right.

The text of the Russian Circular Note was issued on Christmas Day in St. Petersburg.

Further comments in the Vienna Press on the Russian Note may be noticed. The "Fremdenblatt" observes that in spite of the conciliatory tone of the Note, it is ambiguous, especially in that it does not state what in the view of the Russian Government, the position of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be. The same journal publishes a report from a Budapest official organ that Count Mensdorff, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London, will shortly be received in audience by the Emperor Francis Joseph, and will present to him a message from King Edward.

The Paris "Journal des Debats" of yesterday, in a vigorous article, ridicules the idea that France will give any support, financial or other, to the policy of Baron von Aehrenthal.

Dec. 28—St. Petersburg, Dec. 27 ("Times").—After mature consideration of M. Isvolsky's speech the Press generally arrives at the conclusions indicated in my last telegram. It approves his "expose" of Russia's relations with foreign Powers, notably England, and particularly his recommendation of a commercial and political union between the Balkan Slavs and Turkey. But disappointment is expressed as to the Ministerial reticence on the subject of the destiny of the annexed provinces. To this I may add a disinclination to accept M. Isvolsky's view of Russia's weakness. Although the Opposition organs are usually disinclined to speak favourably of anything which takes place in the third Duma, the "Retch" praises M. Isvolsky's speech.

It is pointed out that Russia's foreign policy is sound only when based on disinterested support of Slavdom. Our correspondent analyses the speeches of MM. Guchkoff and Miliukoff.

In Servia, M. Isvolsky's speech has been received with satisfaction.

The speech of M. Miliukoff is regarded as the only serious effort to respond to the Ministerial declaration. His chief criticism was directed against M. Isvolsky's argument that Russia's previous obligations deprived her of the power of protesting against the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The argument, he said, applied to an individual, but not to a collective protest. On the important contention made by M. Isvolsky that a Conference could not abrogate Article 25 of the Berlin Treaty without substituting other international provisions the Constitutional Democratic leader developed the Minister's idea by showing that the autonomy of the annexed provinces could thereby be assured.

M. Miliukoff, in the course of his reply to M. Isvolsky, expatiated on the difficulties created for the Anglo-Russian Agreement by the "duplicity" of Russia's policy in Persia. A long inspired statement appears in to-day's "Rossiya" reaffirming M. Isvolsky's categorical declaration of Russia's solidarity with England in Persian affairs. The "role" of Col. Liakhoff, it is emphatically stated, cannot have the slightest influence on Russia's policy as he is under the Shah's orders. The "Rossiya" declares that Col. Liakhoff and his brigade rendered the greatest service in maintaining order and preserving the lives and property of foreigners in Teheran.

Reuter's correspondent says (Dec. 27):—The "Novoe Vremya" contrasts M. Isvolsky's optimism with the actual facts, such as Austria's refusal to entertain the idea of "advantages" for Servia and Montenegro. It also suggests that Austria proposed preliminary negotiations in order to gain time owing to the difficulty of conducting military operations in the mountains in winter. The "Novoe Vremya" concludes as follows:—"The Russian people must be on the "qui vive." Gortchakoff also entered into preliminary negotiations at Vienna in 1875."

Rome, Dec. 27 ("Times").—The Italian Press seems to be agreed that M. Isvolsky's speech in the Duma could not, in the circumstances, have been more moderate or conciliatory. Indeed, the "Giornale d'Italia" is disposed to describe it as a step backwards from the attitude assumed in the Circular Note.

Dec. 29.—The "Times" Vienna correspondent says that semi-official satisfaction is generally expressed there with M. Isvolsky's speech. The "Fremdenblatt" regards it as constituting a further progress towards a relaxation of the tension in the international situation, and as diminishing the impression, inevitably made by the Russian Circular Note. The "Neue Freie Presse" contrives to discover in the speech a repudiation of community with British policy.—The "Times' Constantinople correspondent says that the general lines of the speech are approved by the Turkish Press, though one organ expresses the opinion that a Balkan Confederation would be more beneficial to Slav than to Turkish interests.

No further progress is reported in the negotiations between Turkey and Austria. The Vienna Government is believed to be unwilling to commit itself to further porposals till the question whether the present Turkish Ministry will remain in office is decided. In the meantime the Turkish boycott of Austrian goods continues without abatement.

GERMAN COMMENT.

Berlin, Dec. 28 ("Times").—Although the German Foreign Office has duly received from Vienna the correspondence between the Austrian and Russian Governments it still refrains from publishing the expected comment on the situation in the semi-official "North-German Gazette." The Berlin Press has for the most part followed this example which there is reason to believe is dictated by the desire to avoid alienating Russia. It is admitted that while Germany is ready to support her ally she is not prepared to sacrifice her traditional friendship with St. Petersburg. The Wilhelmstrasse probably considers that the best course to pursue at the present delicate juncture is discreetly to promote an understanding behind the scenes while refraining from all open intervention. It is believed in well-informed quarters that Germany is anxious for a settlement which would enable her to escape from a dilemma which is already painful and damaging, and may become dangerous. It is even thought possible that, following the example of Vienna, she may be tempted to approach France, who is apparently now regarded in certain quarters as an ideal mediator. While postponing all comment on M. Isvolsky's very able "expose," German official circles express satisfaction at the favourable impression it has produced in Vienna, and cherish the hope that it will advance an understanding.

Dec. 30.—Reuter telegraphs from Vienna:—Reports published in the "Vossiche Zeitung" of an alleged unpleasant incident between Baron von Aehrenthal, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Sir Fairfax Cartwright, the new British Ambassador, in connection with the latter's reception by the Emperor, is based upon complete misconception of what was intended to be a friendly step on the part of Great Britain to remove the misunderstandings here regarding the object of British Policy in the Near East. The memorandum mentioned in the "Possiche Zeitung" as having been returned to Sir Fairfax by Baron von Aehrenthal was merely an advance copy of the remarks the new Ambassador proposed to make in case political speeches were exchanged at the presentation of his credentials. Its purpose was to place at the disposal of the Austrian Government an authentic copy of the Ambassador's remarks as a basis for their eventual publication, but as the Emperor did not make any political speech, the copy ceased to have any "raison d'etre" and was returned by Baron von Aehrenthal to the Ambassador at the first opportunity.

Dec. 31.—The Austrian memorandum on the negotiations regarding the Balkan Conference, not being addressed particularly to Russia has not evoked any great share of attention or discussion in St. Petersburg. It has however, had the effect of diminishing the more cheerfull view created by M. Isvolsky's speech. Baron von Aehrenthal's contention of the prior acceptance of the annexation has revived the opposition in the Russian Press to the Conference.

At the Russian Foreign Office much satisfaction is felt at the reception of M. Isvolsky's speech in the Duma and abroad.

Sofia, Dec. 29 "Times."—Yesterday Count Thurn the Austrian Diplomatic Agent, called at the Foreign Ministry and announced that his Government, taking into consideration the circumstances set forth in the recent Bulgarian Circular to the Powers, and the exasperation produced in this country by the language of the Sultan's speech, would draw the attention of the Powers to the present abnormal character of the relations between Turkey and Bulgaria, and would also urge the Turkish Government to adopt a more conciliatory attitude with regard to the questions under negotiation. Count Thurn immediately afterwards left for Vienna.

The attitude of comparative indifference assumed by the Bulgarian Press with regard to the complaints set forth in the Circular is largely due to motives connected with internal politics. While generally approving of the declaration of independence, the public mind has not concerned itself very deeply with the political questions involved and many journals adopt a somewhat sceptical attitude contrasting the pessimistic tone of the Note with the recent optimistic declarations made by the Ministers with regard to the progress of the negotiations. Notwithstanding the Note, it is still generally believed that the question of compensation will be settled amicably. The friendly relations inaugurated with Turkey are affected by the increased boycotting of Bulgarian merchandise in Turkey, which, if continued, may lead to counterclaims for compensation and to reprisals on Turkish commerce.

SERVIA AND THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

Belgrade, Dec. 24 "Times"—The Russian circular Note, a full translation of which is published this evening by the newspapers, is welcomed here with much satisfaction, and, taken in conjunction with the strong articles which have within the last few days appeared in the "Novoe Vremya" is regarded as very favourable to Servian interests. The temporary depression caused by the announcement that Russia had accepted the Austro-Hungarian proposal for preliminary and separate negotiations has now given place to a much more hopeful feeling.

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

At Saturday's sitting of this Parliament, the selection by the Sultan of Ahmed Riza as President of the Chamber of Deputies was announced, and was received with great enthusiasm. Ahmed Riza took the chair, and delivered an address in which he begged the Deputies to forget old quarrels and combine for the national welfare. Destruction had been necessary; now their more difficult task was to show themselves capable of a constructive policy, constitutional in its objects, and marked by moderation and prudence. He announced that Talaat Bey had been selected as first Vice-President.

At Monday's sitting of the Parliament Ahmed Riza, the President, reported that he and Talaat Bey were received on Sunday by the Sultan, who gave assurances of his unalterable resolve to respect the Constitution. The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was passed by a large majority.

AUSTRIA HUNGARY.

In consequence of the dissolution of two Hungarian trade unions by the Minister of the Interior, Count Andrassy, the leaders of the Hungarian working-class organisations have decided to proclaim a general strike throughot Hungary, Unless the decision is altered the strike will begin at six o'clock to-morrow, a telegram of Dec. 30 states, and is expected to affect the printers, tramway servants, water, gas, and other public services, as well as the majority of private industries. A general strike will only be proclaimed for twenty-four hours at a time, but will be renewed periodically until the obnoxious Ministerial ordinances are withdrawn.

France.—President Fallieres was attacked on Dec. 25 in the Place de l'Etoile, Paris, as he was taking his morning walk, by a man named Mathis, a cafe waiter, who flung himself upon him and attempted to pull his beard. M. Fallieres threw the man from him, and his assailant was arrested by the police, who found that the assault was due to political animosity. President Fallieres was cratched in the encounter, but was otherwise so little discompesed that he continued his walk.

Writing from Paris on Dec. 29, the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says:—Some idea of the methods advocated by the small party of militant young Royalists, whose lessons Mathis put into practice was obtained from speeches at a meeting of the "Patriotic Youths" last night, at which M. Henri Rochefort took the chair. The aged pamphleteer was far from being the most violent in his language. Young M. Guy de Cassagnac, one of the sons of the late Imperialist politician, loudly congratulated the man who like a true Gaul, plucked the beard of an "old scoundrel," and hoped the day would soon came when "patriots would strike higher than the Silenus disguised as a President of the Republic, and would aim at the Constitution." An anonymous speaker cried out that instead of striking M. Fallieres Mathis ought to have blown his brains out with a revolver, and was enthusiastically applauded particularly by many fashionable ladies present. Paul de Cassagnac, another son of the late Paul de cassagnac, congratulated the Royalist students on, having laid violent hands on one of their masters and added that "certain prejudices in favour of polite manners were ont of date in these days." The last speaker was M. Gregori, the man who shot at Major Dreyfus in the Pantheon. He was carried in triumph after his oration, and kissed scores of times on both cheeks by men and women. At the close of the meeting shouts were given for "Philip the Eighth"—that is to say, the Duc d'Orleans. It is worth observing in view of the languge heard at the meeting, that the gathering included hundreds of men and women supposed to belong to polite society.

HOLLAND.

In the First Chamber of the Dutch States General on Dec. 28 Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye, President of the Chamber, referred to the announcement made recently of Queen Wilhelmina's hope of an heir to the Throne. That statement, he said, had been received by the House with keen interest and profound satisfaction. He trusted that, for the welfare of the Royal House and the country, her Majesty's hope might, in due time, be happily realised.

The Hague "Official Gazette" contains a decree enacting that the offspring of Queen Wilhelmina shall bear the name of Orange-Nassau and shall be styled Prince (or Princess) of orange-Nasssau, and Duke (or Duchess) of Mecklenburg.

RUSSIA.

Unprecedented weather prevails here says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" on Dec. 27. Since Thursday night, after a fortnight's continuous thaw, a snowstorm has been sweeping with increasing violence over Northern Russia. The thermometer has fallen to thirteen degrees below zero Fahrenheit, Trains are delayed by snowdrifts, and the country roads are impassable. The sudden fall in the temperature instead of checking the cholera, has again led to an increase in the number of cases. During the past two days the number has exceeded fifty.

An Anarchist, who was besieged by the police in a villa near Moscow, kept his assailants at bay for several hours, killing one and wounding four others. He was wounded, but refused to surrender, and when the police at last forced an entrance he committed suicide.

The Supreme Naval Prize Court in St. Petersburg heard on Dec. 24 an appeal by the owners of the British steamer "St. Kilda" from a decision of the Libau Prize Court that the confiscation and sinking of the vessel by the Russians in the course of the Russo-Japanese war were justificable. The Supreme Court decided that the confiscation and sinking were not justifiable and that the owners were entitled to present a claim for compensation before another Court.

MOROCCO.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote on Dec. 27:—An important conference was held last evening between the Prime Minister, M. Clemenceau, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, the Minister of War, General Picquart, and the French Minister at Tangier, M. Regnault concerning Moroccan affairs. It was decided that M. Regnault should leave Paris for Fez on Jan. 10, with written instructions. The new Sultan has formally expressed to the French Government his desire to receive the representative of France in his capital. As regards the question of the withdrawl of the French troops from the Shawia region and the South Oran frontier district the decisions were of a nature ito facilitate M. Regnault's negotiations with Mulai Hafid. General d'Amade has himself proposed to the Government gradually to withdraw the French troops in the neighbourhood of Casa Blanca, and the "Times" recalled the other day that within the last three months 4,500 men have been sent home. The process will continue during the next few weeks. The situation on the Algero-Moroccan frontier in the neighbourhood of Bu Denib and Bu Anane is somewhat different. Since the destruction of the imposing barka from the Tafilet region that portion of the South Oran frontier has been relatively quiet; but the Government has decided to postpone a final decision until General Lyautey the High Commissioner, can come to Paris early in January. That officer's commission is to be renewed. He is empowered to treat with the Moorish High Commissioner on all questions concerning the frontier.

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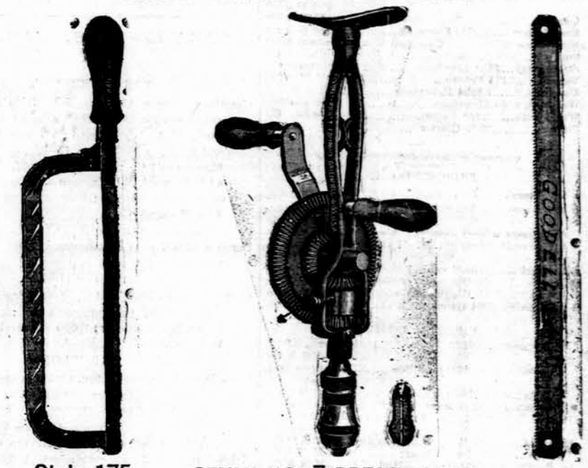

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The remarkable public appreciation of the important letters appearing in this announcement week by week, is due to the *absolute reliability* of the experiences narrated. The very people we all know and feel we can trust, in whose word we have implicit confidence, those people, the *Doctors, Nurses, Clergymen*, come forward and emphatically assure us of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine. Recently it was the Matron of an Ipswich Infirmary, then followed the striking testimony of Dr. Butler, and now in to-day's letter the Vicar of a large parish recognises the innumerable benefits which unfailingly result from a course of Phosferine. This last correspondent, the Rev. W. Thwaites, says that he found Phosferine to be of the greatest value in remedying and preventing Sciatica, and also particularly serviceable in dispelling nervous and muscular fatigue, and strengthening the system generally. Such frequent assurances from Clerical and Medical sources, of the energising properties of Phosferine, not only guarantee its remedial effects, but also enable readers who select the famous nerve tonic, to anticipate certain recovery and avoid suffering, loss of time, and worry of uncertain results.

Totally disappeared.

The Rev. Wm. Thwaites, Egremont Rectory, Cumberland, writes:—"I have found from long experience that Phosferine is of the greatest value, for not only throwing off a threatened attack of Sciatica, but for enabling me to accomplish any great physical strain (like a long cycle ride) with ease and comfort. For some weeks back I have had a peculiar stiffness in my joints, arising from hard cycling I thought, but I dosed myself with Phosferine with the result that within 24 hours the pain had gone. Phosferine gives strength to the nervous and muscular system and as a rule I can feel the benefit in five hours."—July 6, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family | H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Empress of Russia | H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece | H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. &
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

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NATURAL
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HEALTH-GIVING
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A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and medicine, without any drugs, defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembilings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherescever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and endless cases of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for 2 penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Vetarzo Remedies Co., [illegible]

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT ON A MONEY BOND.

Powers of Assistant Judge.

In the High Court, Appelate Side, yesterday the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of an application presented by one Mansukram Bapuji against the judgment of the Assistant Judge at Ahmedabad in a Small Cause Court decree. The opponent in this case was one Chunilal Nahalchand, who was the original plaintiff. Mr. Thakore appeared for the applicant, the respondent being represented by Mr. L. A. Shah.

The allegation of the applicant was that the opponent filed a suit against him for the recovery of Rs. 200, being the balance due upon a bond executed by the parties. The suit was originally instituted in the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad. After the written statement of the applicant was put in, it was ordered to be transferred to the Court of the Assistant Judge at Ahmedabad, and this he contended was objectionable. Before this officer the opponent alleged that the money was due under a bond and the applicant had paid three items, one for Rs. 240, the other for Rs. 295 and another for Rs. 29. The defendant (the applicant) stated that he did not make the last payment, that plaintiff (opponent) took possession of certain property of his including Rs. 120 worth of tobacco which he had omitted to credit in payment but misappropriated the proceeds. He admitted the bond but denied the last endorsement. The Assistant Judge, after trying the case, passed a decree against the applicant for Rs. 180-14-11. Against this an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships observed that this suit was transferred by the District Judge of Ahmedabad from the Small Cause Court in which it was filed to the Assistant Judge's Court. The defendant was unsuccessful and a decree was passed against him by the Assistant Judge. In this appeal the defendant contended that the Assistant Judge had no jurisdiction to try the case and, it was argued, that an Assistant Judge is not a judge with the powers of a judge of the Small Cause Court and therefore he is not a judge competent to try a suit withdrawn from a Small Cause Court, and the suit was therefore not validly transferred to him under section 25 of the Civil Procedure Code. After discussing the legal aspect of the case, their Lordships held that the Court of the Assistant Judge at Ahmedabad was a court competent to try the suit and that the objection cannot be supported. The application was therefore dismissed with costs.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY.

Alleged Fraud.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a case in which the original plaintiffs and appellants, Ladsaheb and others, sued Bhimappa and others, original defendants and respondents, to set aside an auction sale on the ground of fraud. Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the appellants, and Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar represented the respondents. Plaintiffs alleged that defendant No. 1 obtained a decree against their father and in execution of the sale sold the property in question; that the defendant No. 2 became the court purchaser; that the sale was fraudulent and the price realised was entirely inadequate, and that the sale should be set aside on the ground of fraud. Defendants, on the other hand, contended that there was no fraud; that defendant No. 2 was a bona-fide purchaser; that the claim was properly valued and that plaintiffs were not entitled to any relief.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Gadag, who dismissed it with all costs on plaintiffs. In appeal, the Assistant Judge of Dharwar raised many issues, one of which was whether the sale was illegal. He said that the decree in execution of which the property in suit was sold was against the father of all the plaintiffs. Execution proceedings were begun in his life and an application was made for the attachment and sale of the property. It is admitted that the property formed part of the estate which was liable for the debt. Plaintiff's own witnesses proved that the sale was properly held after proclamation by beat of drum. It was suggested that the bailiff did not actually go to the field, but he was not closely cross-examined as to its situation and his description is not contradicted. The Assistant Judge therefore believed the defendants' witnesses that the sale was actually held, and dismissed the appeal with costs. Against this decision a second appeal was made to the High Court, and their Lordships after reviewing the evidence in the case passed an order confirming the decree of the Lower Appellate Court.

DISCLOSURE OF STOLEN PROPERTY REVENGED.

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal preferred by Bhivsen Parashram, who was convicted by Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, of causing grievous hurt to Vithal Patil of Talai by striking him twice on the neck with an axe on the 13th August last, and was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

Bhivsen belonged to the Erandol Taluka, Utran being his village. The Patil came forward with the information that certain stolen property could be found with the accused. A "panch" was assembled and a search made of the accused's house, in which the Patil took an active part. Coming upon a suspicious spot in the house, the Patil started digging at it and threw out ornament after ornament, suspected to be stolen property, from underneath the ground. The accused, going up to him from behind, struck him a blow with an axe on the neck. The Patil cried aloud, and the accused repeated the blow. Interfering with the accused, the members of the "panch" held up his hands; he then dropped the axe.

The acoused's defence was that the Patil got exasperated because he would not give him any assistance in finding out the property. The Patil set upon him and there was a scuffle in which the Patil got hurt in some way or other.

The Sessions Judge remarked that there was not a grain of truth in the accused's defence. Evidently the discovery of the property non-plussed the accused and spurred him on to attack the person who was mainly instrumental in bringing it about. The accused was sentenced as above stated.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

THEFT BY POLICE CONSTABLES

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an application for revision made by Martuja Saifanshah, accused No. 2, who was convicted by Major N. F. Parker, First Class Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum, of theft as a servant and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. S. Mulgaokar appeared for the accused.

The appellant, accused No. 2, and one Martuja Kadan, both Mahomedan police constables at Londa, were charged with theft of a lantern at the Londa Railway station. Mr. G. Fitzgerald, station master at Londa, saw both accused on the Londa platform on the forenoon of the 12th October last. No. 2 had a brand new lamp in his hand, and he was noticed drawing his choti over it. Suspecting him, Mr. Fitzgerald went to the goods clerk. A search showed a packing case, out of which a lamp like that produced had been extracted. Its card-board case was left in the packing case. The mussal told Mr. Fitzgerald that accused No. 1 had given the lamp to him to see to, as it would not burn. No. 1 denied the above allegation. The matter was made over to the police. The pleader for accused No. 1 asked that he be tried separately under section 239 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in that a conviction of accused No. 2 would prejudice his client. The Cantonment Magistrate considered such prejudice too remote to be material.

Major Parker believed the story for the prosecution, namely, that Mr. Fitzgerald saw No. 2 with a lamp, proved to have been extracted from a case, in his hand. No. 1 gave No. 2 the lamp to see to. No. 1 was on duty at the time of the theft, and the Magistrate had no doubt both constables were concerned in the theft. They were convicted and sentenced each to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

It was urged on behalf of the appellant that the conviction was contrary to law; that the appellant should have been given an opportunity to adduce his own evidence, that he should have been tried separately; and that the case was wrongly tried summarily.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I received by last mail the following intimation of one of my countrymen, correspondent of one of the leading Dutch papers, which may perhaps interest your readers:—

Not since years went happier tidings through the country than when the cheerful declaration was made by the Minister of Interior regarding the joyful expectation of Her Majesty, our most beloved Queen, of which a few weeks back nearly all papers in and few outside Holland made a report in their telegraphic columns.

Hope and fear had crept since August into the hearts of every Dutchman, and with anxiety was looked out for an official communique which either should corroborate all what was generally hoped and wished throughout the country or which should bring the lamentable news that Her Majesty was disappointed in her expectation and that her health left much to be desired.

Indeed, the unusual quiet way of life of the Queen, withdrawing herself from all public festivities and hardly receiving any visits, pointed out to an abnormal condition.

Happily the Ministerial declaration has put all doubtful anxiety at rest and created a thankfulness which cannot be felt better than by the Dutchmen themselves.

Did the future of our old-established, with the history so narrowly connected and dearly loved House of Orange give sufficient reason to alarm and fear during the last years, the welcome and agreeable declaration of the Minister gives new hope for the future and opens a new chapter of expectations for our dear country and people.

We have double reasons to express our congratulations. Firstly to our beloved Queen, soon, as we all hope, a happy mother, who will see fulfilled after all her most fervent wish, which of late has occupied her inmost thoughts and life.

Let us hope that the time preceding this happy event may pass by Her Majesty in good health and anon new happiness may come for the Royal couple for the Queen Mother and all the Dutch people.

In the second place a congratulation is due to our Nation which through the happy news sees the political horizon brightening and which may cherish the hope that also in future a King or Queen of our Glorious House of Orange may reign our beloved country."—Yours, &c.,

S. DE LEEUW.

10 Medows Street.

A HUMAN SALAMANDER.

His Extraordinary Feats.

The American Society for Psychical Research is devoting enormous attention just now to the marvellous powers of Mr. Fred Foskett, a young machinist, of Orange, Massachusetts, whom remarkable feats have been witnessed by Professor James of Harvard, and other scientists. Mr. Foskett performs every feat of the Hindu fakir and Buddhist adept, but has never been in India, and has never studied native exhibitions. He can pour a quart of alcohol into a basin, light it, and then wash his hands, immersing them for nearly ten minutes in the burning fluid, throwing it up over his arms and on to his face, and literally bathing himself in the blazing alcohol. Professor James calls him a human salamander, and is quoted as saying that science offers no reasonable explanation of the phenomenon. Physicians examine Foskett, and they cannot find the slightest trace of burn or blister. Mr. Foskett told them that the flames did not give him the slightest sensation of burning, and that he felt comfortably warm and pleasant, nothing more. Some experts who saw the feats said they were so remarkable that they must see them again before discussing them. One scientist said Mr. Foskett was "absolutely and positively dematerialised. He seemed to dissolve into thin air as we watched him. He was gone for forty-one seconds, and then materialised. It was so startling that I was afraid we had lost sight of the test conditions, and we asked him to appear before us again. It seemed so. We hardly know what to think of it." According to those present, says, the "Telegraph" correspondent, Mr. Foskett seems in a passive state during the tests, and says he thinks of nothing in particular. Those who examined him discredit the hypnotic theory. They believe he has some latent "psychic force" that has never been studied.

A WIDOW named Domenica Sassi committed suicide at Milan because the lease of her house was up and she had to move. She left a letter saying she preferred death to the confusion of moving.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday 23rd January.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday 18th January.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr S A Wahed's br e g Chevalier (5 years)
Mr S A Wahed's b e h Sir Galahad (5 years)
The Chief of Manavadar's ch e h Monocle by Isinglass—Light Comedy (4 years)
The Chief of Manavadar's br e m Moonlight 14 1 1-2 (4 years)
Mr M Goculdas's br aus m Lady Metal (aged)
Mr Vincent Clifford's ch e g Ashanti Gold (aged)
Mr Kelso's br aus m Lady Fucile (3 years)
Mr N B Tirvadeker's b aus m Abruna (5 years)

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE—Distance about 9 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Meazer (aged)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Chungez (6 years)
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent (5 years)
Messrs R K Sirdar Singhji and A S Oomer's ch a h Mutlag 14 (5 years)
Lt-Col J S Forbe's g a g Multiform 14 (aged)
Mr Hoosain Obayed's ch a h Dhafer (6 years)
Mr G K's b a h Peculiar (aged)
Mr James' ch a h Nooman 13 3 3-4 (aged)
Mr D Runchordas's g a h Spearmint (aged)
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic (5 years)
Mr M Goculdas's ch a h Jehangir 13 3 3-4 (4 years)
Mrs M Goculdas's and Tahar Yanes' b a h Meerdhan (5 years)
Mr Adil's b a h Dumra 13 3 1-2 (aged)
Mr Adil's g a h Colaba (4 years)

THE LITTLE NURSERY PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs

Mr Mahomed Beg Mishree's ch a h Eustace 13-2 3-4
Mr Sheeth bin Saif's ch a h Beyroot 13-3
Mr Newton's g a h Murmurees 13-3
Mr Newton's g a h Sheriff 13-1 3-4
Mr A M Saif's g a h Defence 13-2 3-4
Mr Sayeed Mahomed's ch a h Hachal 13-3
Messrs Abdoola Hoyan's J Hamedan's g a h Maze 13-2 1-4
Mr Ahmed Deeb's g a h Burjeck 13-3
Mr Ahmed Deeb's b a h Duxion 13-1 1-2
Mr Abdul Rehman Tahar's g a h Muslim 13-2 1-2
Mr Sawood Nishree's b a h Young Revenge 11 13-2
Mr Mahomed Amani's b a h Durban 13 2 1-2
Messrs A R Zaed and Hamed Hazamy's ch a h Gunanam 13-3
Mr Newton's b a h Salar 13-2
Mr Kassem Jurjes' ch a h Gebraltar 13-2 1-2
Mr P H Burn's ch a h Patras 13-2 1-4
Mr P H Burn's ch a h Mesyar 13-3
Mr Ahmed Dawood's ch a h Samere 13-1 1-2
Mr R S Forage's ch a h Prime Minister 13-1 1-2
Messrs R S Forage and A M Saif's g a h Harib 13-1 1-4
Mr Pitt's ch a h Pure Gem 13-2
Mr G K's ch a h Perkis 13-1 3-4
Mr Stedalla's ch a h Zinfandel 13 3
Mr A Readymoney's g a h Young Achilles 13 2 1-2
Mr Noormohomed Janmahomed's b a h Persimmon 13 2 1-4
Mr Abdool Gany's g a h Pathan 13 2 1-2
Mr M Goculdaas' ch a h Winchester 13 2 3-4
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Tallyho 13 2 3-4
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Mundoor 13 3
Mr Syed Rashid's g a h Lyle 13 2
K S Vijay Sinhji's g a h Champion 13 3

THE NURSERY PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs

Mr Ali bin Tailb's ch a h Confederacy 14 (5 years)
Mr Ally Beg Mishree's b a h Hundred (5 years)
Mr Abdul Karim Safavi's b a h Zamra 13 3 3-4 (4 years)
Mr Tahar Yune's g a h Tunes (6 years)
Messrs M Daya and E Kureshe's g a h Thuvil 13 3 1-2 (5 years)
Mr A S Oomer's b a h King Emperor (3 years)
Mr A S Oomer's g a h King Henry 13 3½ (3 years)
Mr Newton's g a h Thousand (4 years)
Mr Abdoola A Bassam's g a h Burths 13 3½ (5 years)
Mr Newton's g a h Murmurees 13 3 (4 years)
Mr Abdoola Tamemis ch a h New York 13 3 3-4 (4 years)
Mr Saleh Tockmachie's b a h Mirza (5 years)
Mr Hajee Mahmood bin Mahomed's ch a h Aziz (4 years)
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Darwin (4 years)
Mr A Razak's b a h Radium 14-0 (4 years)
Mr Ally Mishree's b a h Goldman 14-0 (3 years)
Mr Kassim Jurjis' b a h Malta 13 3 1-2 (4 years)
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Hyder 13 3 (4 years)
Mr Abdoola Mahalla's ch a h Zoobsir Filag (6 years)
Mr Yussuff Zaid's ch a h Fruit Salt (4 years)
Mr Mufak's ch a h Royal Standard 14-0 (4 years)
Mr Mahomed Hamdan's g a h Redbreast (4 years)
Mr Abdul Karim Dakhiel's b a h Charim 14-0 (5 years)
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's b a h Zamorin 14-0 (5 years)
Mr Aboobaker Abdul Rehman's b a h Patel 14-0 (aged)
Mr P Reginald's b a h Zaki (5 years)
Mr Newton's g a h Hyacinth 13 3 3-4 (aged)
Mr Mufak's b a h Sanded 14-0 (3 years)
Mr G K's b a h Parliament (5 years)
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Finjan 13 3 3-4 (4 years)
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Jader (4 years)
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Racer (3 years)
Mr Adil's b a h Beybazar (6 years)

THE CHURCH GATE PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Virtnous Bay 13-3
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Farick 14-0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Afreed 13-3 1-2
Mr Rama Govindjee's ch a h Aden 13-2-1-2
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13-2-1-4
R K Serdar Singhji and A. S. Oomer's ch a h Mutlag 14-0
Mr Nasar Abdoola's g a h Adham 13-2-3-4
Mr A. M. Saif's b a h Muzloom 13-3
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's ch a h Holker 13-3-3-4
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's g a h Gwalior 13-1 3-4
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's g a h Good Morning 13-2 1-4
Messrs Aboobaker Abdul Rehman and A Abdoola's b a h Real Blood 13-3
Mr R S Forages' b a h Sare 13-3
Mr G K's ch a h Fritz 14-0
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Meerjan 13-3 1-2
Mr J K Kapadia's ch a h Caravan 13-3
Mr Dara Cowasjee's g a h Ariff 13 1 3-4
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13-2
Mr S N Mahomed's g a h Malik Jaman 13 3 1-2
Mr M Goculdas's b a h Maimoon 13 3 1-2
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Turkish Flag 13 3 1-4
Mr Adil's ch a h Surrender 13 3 3-4
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's b a h Talib 13-3
Mr Goolam Hyder's b a h Light 13-3

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, January 18.

FROM the 2nd to the 8th instant, 3 Europeans, 10 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 280 Hindus, and 56 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 367. The death-rate was 37·4 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 43·1. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 1, small-pox 1, fevers 102, bowel complaints 45, and other causes 218.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the "Indian Witness" suggests a somewhat novel theory to account, partly at any rate, for the anarchism in Bengal. He asserts that some at least of those connected with the movement are devotees of a new cult of the Mother. It was the worship of the Mother which inspired the Thugs to strangle and murder innocent travellers, and from the trend of recent writings in Hindu literature it is suggested that the Mother cult has been revived and exercises an influence on the minds of its devotees which Europeans can scarcely comprehend. As the propounder of this theory brings forward no evidence in support of his views, it is impossible, says the "Statesman," to judge of the value of his suggestion.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" January 14.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr Gerald Eyre Wilson to be Registrar of the office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy with effect from the 2nd January.

The services of Captain A W Overbeck-Wright, M B, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W A Corkery, I M S, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The services of Lieutenant W D H Stevenson, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr T W Richardson, I C S, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 2nd January.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr J Patterson, M A, Imperial Meteorologist, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days combined with special leave for three months and nine days, with effect from the 15th March or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr W A Bion, First Assistant, Simla Meteorological Office, is appointed to act as Imperial Meteorologist, vice Mr. Patterson.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A D Butterfield, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, one month's leave on medical certificate in lieu of the 5 days extraordinary leave without pay which is cancelled.

Mr R Jackson, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. Stork, Consul for Italy at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 15th December.

Mr. F. Stock, Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 15th December.

Mr. F. Feez, Consul for Germany at Akyab, resumed charges of his office on the 2nd January.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Woolbert, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, with effect from the 23rd December.

Mr. F. W. Johnston, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for seven months with effect from the 23rd December.

Mr. W. S. Davis, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as Political Agent, Kurram, with effect from the 23rd December.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

The following officiating appointments and reversions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the dates specified:—

I.—From the 3rd December the date of Captain L. F. G. S. Wyldes departure on leave out of India—Lieutenant R. H. S. Whitchurch (on probation), Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class. II.—From the 4th December the date following that of Captain S. G. V. Ellis's return from leave out of India—Captain S. G. V. Ellis, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on return from leave out of India, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class. Lieutenant R. H. S. Whitchurch (on probation), Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class. III.—From the 7th December the date following that of Major C. N. Baker's return from leave out of India.—Major W. A. M. Bruce, Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to Military Accountant, 2nd class. Major H. G. W. Chandler, Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, to revert to Military Accountant, 3rd class. Captain R. de. S. Dudgeon, Military Accountant, 4th class, and officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to revert to Military Accountant, 4th class. Captain H. F. Shairp, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class. Captain W. V. Richards, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class. Lieutenant G. H. Morgan, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Major F. W. Bagshawe, Indian Army Military Accountant, 2nd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted combined leave out of India (private affairs) for 8 months, from or after the 3rd March the first 60 days being privilege leave.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. H. S. Olphert, Chief Superintendent, 1st class, temporary rank, Indian Telegraph Department, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for seven months, out of India, with effect from the 8th December.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

An exchange is sanctioned between Captain Philip George Easton, Indian Medical Service and Captain Hugh George Stiles Webb, Royal Army Medical Corps, with effect from the 28th November.

Major A. J. Ralph, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, a further extension of furlough on medical certificate up to the 25th June.

The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—To be Colonel 23rd December, Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin William Marlow, Military Accountant-General Lieutenant to be Captain 11th January, John Thornton Lodwick, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Maxwell Carpendale, Indian Army, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 31st January.

Lieutenant Reinfred Tatton Arundell, 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry, has been tranferred to the temporary half-pay list, with effect from the 27th October.

Lieutenant-Colonel Terence Humphrys Sweeny, F.R.C.S.I., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st March.

The undermentioned officer having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified:—

Captain William John Keen, Political Assistant 2nd class, 14th October.

Harry Whitney-Coates to be Second-Lieutenant Bangalore Rifle Volunteers to complete the establishment. Dated 1st December.

Charles Noel Mooberly to be Captain, Bombay Volunteer Rifles. Vice Cresswell resigned. Dated 1st October.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments have been made with effect from the 17th November. To be Assistant Engineers. Abraham Thomson. Stephen Bolten Treneweth.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—Assistant Engineer F. Hurst, R.I.M., for six months (m.c).

The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 4th January:—To be Engineer, Assistant Engineer Charles Vincent.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. White, Executive Engineer, is, on return from leave posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. V. T. Jonson, Executive Engineer is on return from leave posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Lieutenant H. G. Chippindall, R. E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Railway Board, is appointed an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade and posted to the North-Western Railway, with effect from the 1st November.

Mr. M. W. Brayshay, Assistant Engineer eastern Bengal State Railway is tranferred to the Lower Ganges Bridge Project.

Mr. C. N. D. Inglis, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, will continue to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent on that Railway in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway until further orders.

Mr. F. R. Morgan, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Provincial Service (old classification) is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from the 13th October.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 19.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

After Appellate Side Work is over.

For Consent Decree.

886-04 Mansukhlal J. and H. N C, Macleod vs Hiralal Mansookhram Madhowji K. and C.

Chamber Matters for Judgment.

737-08 Payne and Co Karmali Abdoola Allarakbia vs Bora Karimji Jeevanji and others Tyabji D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

77-07. M. B. Chothia Baluram Morarker vs Ramrikh Ramlal Little and Co Part heard.
298-07 Madhowji K. and C. Vallabhram Hemchand vs Champsey Parbat and others Captain V. Part heard.
546-05 Dickshit D and S Shankernath Guru Kashinath vs Moosabhoy Hoosanbhoy Vishram Ragayaya B and N.
106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabahi Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P K L M Part heard.
714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Lalloobhoy Wadia G for postponement.
437-06 Jamshedji R and D Kastoochand Bhamji and others vs Bhamoobai widow and others Thakurdas and Co.
701-06 Mansookhlal J and M M Purbhoodas and others vs Gopoldas Luximidas and others Mulji K and M J and M Jehangir and S for postponement.
622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khaira Thakurdas and Co.
422-27 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakbia Crawford B and Co.
340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgouri vs Vaazlal Govindji Mahubhoy J and M.
477-08. Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhavram vs Chimansey Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.
738-07 Raghavaya D and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another Khunderao D and M.
151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.
51-08 Payne and Co Deve Tulla vs Raichand Khusal and others Tyabji D and Co.
941-08 J R and D Kalulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjibhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S R and Co.
719-07 Khunderao D and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and E for postponement.
167-08 Dinshaw and D Gopalji Moolji vs Shamji Umersey and others Tyabji D and Co.
903-08. Tyabji D and Co. Dadabhoy Adurji Darwalla vs Dhondoo Bundoo and others. Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

For Judgment.

710-08 Thakerdas and Co Bai Kesser widow and others vs Kessawji Devcurn Mulla and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testimentary Suits.

7-08 Kanga and Patell Rustomji Dhunjibhoy S vs Damji Moroba Patell and another Shamrao M and H Jehangir G and B Pestonji R and K Part heard.

Long Causes.

568-08 In person A pauper Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Roghoba Javeri and others M B Chothia and M H and Co part heard.
768-08 Little and Co. Dewji Waghji and others vs Cullianji Damodhar Thakurdas and Co Part heard.
629-06 K D Shroff Kavasji Pestonji Bharucha and others vs Perosha Pestonji Bharucha and others Ardeshir H D and Co Dinsha and D Sorab and J.
494-08. C. P. D. Cunha Nabinabai vs Haji Abdoola Baboo and others Ardeshir H, D. and Co.
320-08 Ardeshir H D and Co R D Sethna vs Mangaldas Ramji, Payne and Co.

Testimentary Suits.

24-08 Mulla and M Sagoonabai widow of S vs Soolaji Luximan Thakurdas and Co.
25-08 Wadia G and Co Munchersha B Mahimwalla vs Noroji B Mahonwalla Mirza M and M.
26-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Daniel Chamiee vs Bai Jayabai Dickshit Dand Co for postponement
27-08 S J Judah (for a pauper) Yala of Vasta vs Wallibai widow of G V Dinsha and D. For postponement.
13-07 Jehangir G and B Ranchordas Moolchand and another vs Narandas Khatoo Mulji and K.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

642-07 Tyabji D and Co R D Sethna vs Lala Jaydayal and others.
634-08 Payne and Co Garbies Dilsizian and another vs Hassamally M Akbarally and Co

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The Bombay Gazette.
TUESDAY, JAN. 19, 1909.

THE EXTREMISTS' MEETING

THE proceedings at the Extremists' meeting, under the auspices of the Bombay National Union, were not very fully reported, but judging from the summaries of the speeches which found their way into print, they were not of a highly inflammatory description. Nevertheless they were mischievous in tendency. We are sorry the meeting was ever held and that, when announced, the authorities did not prohibit it. If meetings may be held in Bombay to criticise the doings of responsible officials in other cities or provinces, we shall have the place flooded with sedition-mongers from all parts of the country, gathering at Kumbhartukda or elsewhere, giving utterance to sentiments which in other cities would not be tolerated, and we protest against Bombay becoming a sanctuary for extremists or anarchists, extremism and anarchism being, to our mind, little more than interchangeable terms. It is no doubt true that there is more genuine loyalty and less disaffection in Bombay than elsewhere, but Bombay is within easy distance of the various hotbeds of sedition and there would be no difficulty in collecting here a mob of unscrupulous agitators whose influence could be exercised for ill. The individual who found a bomb on the road in Poona the other day told a very plausible story, but it goes without saying that there are other bombs where that came from, and we may take it for granted that there are as active rebels in and around Poona, as any other part of the country, though they have not yet had the opportunity of declaring themselves. And if we are to permit the holding of meetings here which would elsewhere have been forbidden, we shall only have ourselves to blame if Bombay takes the place of Calcutta as the hot-bed of anarchism. Due notice was given of the meeting, we say, and we consider a grave error was committed in permitting it to be held.

As we have said we have only brief accounts of the speeches to go upon, and upon the strength of these we say the proceedings were not highly inflammatory. Nevertheless, for men to be permitted to get up and openly advocate "Swarajya" was undesirable. To advocate "Swarajya" is to preach the unattainable and is therefore calculated to produce discontent, unrest and disloyalty. We cannot say we are surprised at much Mr. Baptista gives voice to, but we contend that his utterances, if correctly reported, were of such a character as to produce disaffection and to stir up feelings of enmity between class and class. "The British character and sense of justice are degenerating," he is reported to have said. If Mr. Baptista really gave utterance to this observation he was guilty of what he knew to be a deliberate and mischievous mis-statement. He was guilty of an equally malicious inaccuracy if he said that the Regulation of 1818 is a menace to constitutional agitation. There is nothing constitutional in the methods of agitation of the Extremist as Mr. Baptista well knows. It had been contended, he is reported to have added, "that the deportations were justifiable on the ground of internal commotion. He asked if anybody honestly believed that the throwing of a few bombs in Bengal showed that there was internal commotion in the country. He asked them to believe that the deportees were true men, sincere patriots. They could show their sympathy with them by following in their footsteps." If Mr. Baptista honestly thinks so we trust he may be afforded an early opportunity of putting his theory to the test. For an ignorant, inexperienced youth to talk in this fashion there is the excuse of ignorance, of youth, and of inexperience; but for a man of Mr. Baptista's position, profession and attainments to do so is utterly inexcusable and we are justified in attributing to him—whatever motives suggest themselves. His concluding remarks as to there being no necessity to break the law may be taken by many of our readers as nothing more than an impertinence—a mere ruse to cover the incitement contained in his previous remarks,—and we shall not challenge their opinion.

Of the other speeches but little need be said. They were mere echoes of the harangue of Mr. Baptista and no less objectionable. To preach "Swarajya" is to incite to rebellion. Neither now nor in the visible future, as the Aga Khan said some time ago, is Swaraj possible of attainment. "British rule is an absolute necessity." "A strong, independent and homogeneous State can only be formed by centuries of consolidation, and Great Britain alone can give India the protection and guidance which are essential to her prosperity." The orators at Saturday's meeting are as fully aware of these facts as the Aga Khan or any other resident in this country. They are fully aware that by preaching Swaraj they were doing their country and their countrymen an injustice. They were not oblivious of the fact that their preachings could have but one effect; that they would not set free the deportees one moment earlier than Government deems it advisable to detain them, and that their protest against the prohibition of the Nagpur seditionist meeting would not persuade Government to consent to such gatherings being held in future years. The assembling together of men who will not be content with constitutional means of agitating must never be countenanced for a moment. Men who refuse to submit to the law, who preach covert disaffection and regard the use of bombs and revolvers as indicative of nothing dangerous to the State are deserving of no consideration whatever, and those who condemn the prohibition of the Nagpur Congress as a despotic act, an interference with the people's full right of public meeting for loyal and constitutional purposes, are either phenomenally ignorant or inherently wicked. The promoters of Saturday's meeting can appropriate which alternative they like. For ourselves we decline to regard an extremist as anything but a revolutionary, a potential rebel, and would deny him both liberty of speech and personal freedom. We repeat Saturday's meeting ought to have been unflinchingly prohibited. The idea of holding it was conceived in disaffection and its tendency was nothing if not mischievous.

REJOINDER TO PRINCE BULOW.

THE article on the German Peril in a recent number of the "Quarterly Review," to which we drew attention in these columns at the time, was so severe and cogent an exposure of German policy against England and of the subtle methods by which the anti-English campaign is being carried on in Germany, that it was not surprising to find no less a personage than the Imperial Chancellor among its critics. In an interview with that pro-German publicist, Mr. Sidney Whitman, he tried hard to refute the "Quarterly's" statements, and this attempted defence of Germany by Prince Bulow was of course very widely noticed, and we too gave the interview in the "Standard" for what it was worth. We now find that it was worth very little indeed, for the "Quarterly" reviewer has answered very fully Prince Bulow's attack on him in the latest number of this well-known Review, and shown it to be composed of nothing but "sheer assertion, equally confident and baseless." We desire briefly to refer to this reply or rejoinder, as it has not been given anything like the publicity accorded to Prince Bulow's attack. The latter occupies an exalted position and when a person like him condescends to notice an article, it is natural that the attention of all should be attracted. But since the interview of Prince Bulow with Mr. Whitman, another and a still more exalted personage has entered the lists and tried to vindicate German policy before England and the world. The interview of the Kaiser has thrown the other and earlier interview of his Chancellor quite in the shade, and the latter is almost forgotten. This is the best thing that could have happened to it, as in it Prince Bulow gratuitously subjected himself to "easy and damaging reputation" as the "Quarterly" rejoinder makes clear. Still it is necessary to call attention to the latter before relegating the whole controversy about Germany's sinister intentions to the limbo of oblivion which is happily going to be the case as the probable result of King Edward's projected visit to Berlin.

The Reviewer brings additional and unimpeachable facts in support of his former statements and shows that Prince Bulow did nothing but flatly contradict him, though that contradiction is not borne out by his authorities. The Imperial Chancellor was not above employing vituperative methods and he went so far as to call the article he was attacking "a tissue of ignorance and insanity," "a web of lies," and "a chaos of nonsense." The rejoinder of course has done well not to follow the line of the Prince: but it is not the less but more cogent for that. Prince Bulow has found it expedient, nay necessary, to pose as our friend now and to appear to stem the tide of Anglophobia in Germany. But his critic in the Review does well to remind him that he is himself responsible in no small measure for setting that tide rolling. The most telling of all the quotations in the rejoinder are those from Prince Bulow's own speeches of a few years ago; in fact, the authorised editions of both the Kaiser's and his present Chancellor's speeches are put at the head of this reply as forming the material for it. From these quotations some interesting and edifying facts may be gleaned. For instance, at the beginning of the South African War, the Chancellor made a remarkable speech in the Reichstadt in which he pretty broadly hinted at nothing less than a new transfer of sea-power and a possible partition of the British dominions. If Prince Bulow had not now come forward with pretended zeal of friendship for us and protested too much, no one would have thought of raking up his past utterances. But we are afraid the "Quarterly" is right when it says that an attempt was made by Prince Bulow to throw dust in the eyes of a nation like the English, and it is therefore necessary to show it in its true colours. Otherwise, as the critic well says, the British nation has nothing to gain by a continuance of the present state of things and no one in his senses can desire that it should develop into an open breach between two countries so naturally allied. But as we said a brighter outlook now appears and the visit of our King may bring a cordial understanding in the future.

ANOTHER DIAMOND FIELD.

AN extraordinary story is related by the "Cape Times" of a discovery of diamonds, which are practically to be picked up for the trouble. There are several islands dotted about on the West Coast of South Africa. The Xema expedition and the ridicule cast upon the enterprise will not be forgotten, and it now appears that although little was accomplished much might have been, had a little more perseverance been shown. At the time of the Xema expedition there set out from South Africa a smaller body of men who had studied the question of diamonds found at Luderitzbrecht and came to the conclusion that they came from, originally, a volcanic upheaval from Plum Pudding Island, which lies between Port Nolloth and Angra Pequena. The moving spirit in the latter enterprise was a Mr. Carroll, who, whilst engaged on submarine work up the African coast, heard, to use his own language, that certain precious stones were to be found "in any quantity" on the island. He formed a syndicate to explore and his account of what followed certainly demands some explanation from the authorities. In an interview he says: "We proceeded as far as Port Nolloth, where I received a wire saying that I could not be allowed to proceed to Plum Pudding Island, and I was subsequently informed by the Magistrate that I could go no further, but should have to return to Capetown. I then communicated with my people in Capetown, who made representations to the Government, but we could not get permission to proceed to the island." Continuing his account of the negotiations of his syndicate with the Government, Mr. Carroll went on to say that they had approached the Hon. A. J. Fuller, the Secretary for Agriculture of the time, who said that the syndicate could not get permission to go to the island, but that if the island were declared a diamond field in the future, the fact of the syndicate having nominated the island should be borne in mind. Mr. Carroll added that the stones found on the island were the same as those found at other diamond diggings, there being, however, no such indications discernible on any of the other islands. The same impasse met him when another Government came into office, on the ground that they were unable to interfere with the guano deposits which exist on the island in question. It would seem to be rather a short-sighted policy to refuse to allow such a valuable property as a diamond mine to be worked because of the loss of one year's trade in guano. But South Africa has amazing ways and the ramifications of the Kimberly mines and their influence are everywhere.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

LIGHT rain is reported in Behar, but more is everywhere wanted.

SIR EDWARD BAKER arrived at Darbhanga yesterday and is now inspecting the famine threatened area.

THE Committee which the India and Colonial Offices are calling together in London, to consider the question of emigration to the Crown Colonies, is expected to take six months over its work.

GREAT preparations are said to be in progress at Sampeta, a railway station on the Golakgunge-Gauhati extension line, for H. E. the Viceroy's shikar camp. Government as well as Cooch Behar State officers are at work there. A road 14 ft. wide and about 20 miles long is under construction from Sampeta, over which the shooting party will motor to the "sanctuary" which is, it is reported, full of big game, such as rhinos, bison, tigers, etc. The Maharajah will be the guest of the Viceroy.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Colonial Defence.

CHAMPION BOXER IN NEW ROLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MELBOURNE, JANUARY 4.

It has been well known ever since caucus elected the present Federal Ministry that a number of members of the Labour Party were very dissatisfied. Much of this dissatisfaction found vent, before the last session closed, in free and candid criticisms of the Ministry and their actions.

Mr. Fowler has now intimated to the Australian Labour Federation, whose headquarters is at Perth that he does not desire to be nominated for the selection ballot for the Perth electorate. Many reasons exist for Mr. Fowler's action, but it is understood that the primary one is that he considers that neither the first Labour Government nor the present one has stood as close to the principles of the party as they should have done. Mr. Fowler has stated that he has not changed his principles, and that there is no quarrel between him and the members of the Labour Party. He will, therefore, sit with them until the present Parliament expires. Apart from the political reasons which it is alleged, have actuated Mr. Fowler in deciding to retire from Parliamentary life, he feels that he needs complete rest. He has secured a selection in Western Australia, on which he intends to engage in sheep-farming. Mr. Fowler has been a member of the Federal Parliament for nine years, and has given the closest attention to his public duties. No intimation of Mr. Fowler's intention has been given by that gentleman to the Prime Minister. When asked about the matter, Mr. Fisher expressed the greatest surprise at the announcement. He said: "I cannot tell you how astonished and surprised I am. Mr. Fowler has spoken to me about retiring from Parliament altogether, but scores of members talk of retirement and still stay on. I would have thought that if Mr. Fowler intended taking such a step as that which has been mentioned he would have informed me first of all. He has told me nothing, and until I hear authoritatively from Mr. Fowler himself that he does intend to leave us I shall continue to trust him."

THE END OF BENTISM.

It did not require Victorian polling, decisive though its verdict may have been, to demonstrate that Bentism in Victoria was at an end. The scuttle from Sir Thomas Bent when the campaign began showed that even the dwindling band of Conservatives who were still interested in keeping the Premier in power were afraid to face the electors as his supporters. The hopes of Conservatives were fast perishing but one after another they denied him in the interests of their own personal political safety. When the candidates had spoken—and their speeches as well as the nominations showed a vast majority against the Government—the practice of describing the retiring members or their opponents, as Ministerialists, could not be persisted in. Further a large majority of candidates were classified as advocates of the "Ministerial policy." As was anticipated, the fact that the elections took place in the middle of the Christmas and New Year holidays, led to the recording of a comparatively light poll, and robbed the polling of anything in the nature of excitement. At this season of the year hundreds of electors are in the habit of taking their families to the seaside or the mountains for an annual holiday, and the elections did not stop them. Many did not bother to take out postal voting-papers. They were convinced that the Government must be swept away. Still, in certain of the 39 contested constituencies the contests were keen and interesting. A noticeable feature of the contest was a gain of six seats by the Labor Party, including the capture of Melbourne. An extraordinary fact was that the only new men to be returned were Labor men. The Labor Party won seats in Collingwood, Ballarat West, Gippsland North, Geelong, and Port Fairy. A remarkable fact was that Mr. Swinburne, who had hitherto been considered impregnable at Hawthorn, got back by only six votes against a man who at the last elections lost his deposit.

CONSTRUCTION OF A NAVY ESSENTIAL.

In the course of an interview this morning the Prime Minister referred to his approaching visit to Queensland. "I shall," he said, "speak on Federal affairs generally, but the policy of my Government I shall, of course, leave until later on. My present intention is to deliver my policy speech in Gympie some time in April. Between my first visit to Queensland and then I shall visit all the other States. I want to know the people of all the States, and to speak to them on Federal affairs." From what Mr. Fisher said it is evident that the question of the Australian defence will play an important part in the policy of the Government. It was put very plainly by Mr. Fisher that he recognises the importance of Australia commencing to build a navy. "I always," he said, "advocated the necessity of adequate naval defence in the Queensland Parliament, and reference to my speeches in the Federal Parliament will show that my views have not changed. If the home Government recognised that we were in earnest and that we had determined on a scheme of naval construction it would, I am certain, prize such co-operation much more highly than a mere monetary payment by the Commonwealth towards the upkeep of an Australian squadron." Mr. Fisher went on to speak about the vexed question of control, and on this point he was also very plain. "Of course," he said, "if the home authorities attempted to interfere in our local arrangements—and I feel sure they have no intention of doing so—such conduct would be resented in Australia. I have said this in the House, where I also stated that if the home country were at war it would not be a question of the willingness of our men to go to its assistance, but of keeping them away. The commander of our squadron would, I take it, in such a case, report himself to the senior officer of the fleet and would act under his directions. There was to be no dual control in the face of an enemy, but I repeat that in our local arrangements we should have to be left to ourselves."

THE CHAMPION BOXER IN NEW ROLES.

"Jack" Johnson, according to a story he tells, seems to be a man of many parts. On Dec. 29 at one of the leading motor garages he gave some interesting particulars of his abilities in lines outside pugilistic encounters. "Another go with Burns!" he exclaimed in answer to a question. "Why, the man was a mere child in my hands on Boxing Day. I was in a merry mood and just gave him little bit by little bit, so that in case he ever fought anybody else he might know a wrinkle or two. Was not that friendly?" "Burns beat me!" continued the negro; "why, I could beat Burns at any line of sport. I met Burns the other day on the road. I was in an old rattletrap of a car hired for the day. Who should come up behind us but "Tommy, on his auto. 'Shake her up,' I said to my chauffeur, but 'Tommy' hung on and went fast inside a mile. Then I took the wheel, and if our old buzzy car didn't hum I'm not champion of the world. I simply left 'Tommy' as if he had been walking by skilful and superior handling of the motor. But that is not the only thing I can beat 'Tommy' at," continued the champion. "I can beat him at any line of sport he chooses to name. I will deposit £20 that I can wallop him as easily as I did in the fight at cycling, running, swimming, tennis, baseball, or golf. At bowls I am an adept, and would like a match even with any local champion. As for sculling, I know a little, and if boxing grows less popular you may soon see me out against 'Dick' Arnst. I don't know whether Burns knows anything of other sports," said Johnson, "only I feel so sick of hearing the opinions of Sydney people about Burns's merits that I want to show that I can beat him at anything. You ask him will he play me a game of billiards and take 30 in the 100. Find out if he will tackle me on the piano, the guitar, the fiddle, or the banjo, or even the concertina. Johnson added that he intended to remain some few weeks in Sydney before visiting Melbourne and Adelaide. "I like this country, and do you know," he remarked, "I spend most of my spare time in the art galleries and Museum. My principal hobby is archaeology. When I visit your Museum and see numerous specimens of prehistoric man's art, your boomerangs, of which there are many varieties, and your stone axes from various States, I simply envy you. We in America have our rude stone, flint, and quartz implements, but they do not show anything like the same forethought or skill as yours. Your Central Australian natives must have been men of genius to have turned out such artistic and ideal weapons, and look!" he continued, "you won't believe it I know, but I'm real interested in aeronautics. I have an idea of a new kind of flying machine which will turn out I think a fine success. It has got the usual motor engine and planes, and propeller and all that, but in addition possesses some innovations of my own invention that should make it fly better than some of the machines now on the market."

THE MILITARY FORCES.

A comprehensive and secret scheme of defence for the whole of Australia is being prepared at the Commonwealth headquarters office and each State has its part mapped out in general outline. Each State has been left to work out the details. In this connection it is notified in the latest general orders issued by the Military Board that State defence schemes are to be completed and forwarded to headquarters by the Commandants not later than March 10, 1909. Additional instructions regarding the order of arrangement and subject-matter of schemes are being prepared and will shortly be issued confindentially The responsible officer in South-Australia who is drawing up the local scheme is Major Patterson (chief staff officer), who recently underwent a special war course in Melbourne for the purpose. Another official notification is that the responsibility for the arrangements in connection with the examination services and regulation of traffic in defended ports in time of war will be transferred to the Commonwealth Naval Forces from January 1, 1909. To give effect to the above decision, Military Commandants in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, on application being made, will hand over to the Naval Commandants the stores issued for examination services on their charge, the usual vouchers being passed and reports made when the transactions are completed.

Special instructions for the transfer of stores in Western Australia and Tasmania will be issued later. Military Commandants will be informed by circular as to the future arrangements for conducting the examination services and regulation of traffic in defended ports in time of war.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE.

The retiring Governor of South Australia and Lady Le Hunte, accompanied by Captain Boddam-Whetham, who will act as Private Secretary to His Excellency in Trinidad, left for England by the R. M. S. "Omrah" on new year's eve. The great popularity of Sir George and Lady Le Hunte was abundantly indicated by the large crowd which assembled at the railway station, and also at the Outer Harbour, to bid farewell and to wish them God speed. For a quarter of an hour before the departure of the train Sir George and Lady Le Hunt were kept busy receiving and giving farewell messages. Lady Le Hunte was the recipient of many beautiful floral tributes. His Excellency forwarded the following message to the Director of Education (Mr. Williams) :—"Government House, Adelaide. To the children of South Australia.—In leaving South Australia for my new work in Trinidad I wish to tell my special friends, the children of South Australia, how much I have felt all your loyalty and love to me, not only as Governor of your State and the King's representative for the time being, but also as a real personal friend of your own. That is what I wanted you to feel, that you are children of the King just as much as those in the old country and that your Governor belonged to you. Keep your flag flying for the Empire, and make your life your help to it. Thank you, too, for your kind affection to my dear wife, Lady Le Hunte. Many of your own mothers know how true a friend she is to you. We will not forget each other. We with you all a very happy New Year, and God's best blessing to all in this happy land which your grandfathers and fathers and mothers have made for you. Good-bye. Work well, play well. Your true and affectionate Governor. (Signed) George R. Le Hunte."

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. Hughes, referring at Melbourne, on December 28th, to the smuggling of Chinese into Australia, said that the Minister for External Affairs was fully alive to the necessity for the utmost vigilance in having the entire coastline of Australia guarded, particularly that portion of it within the Northern Territory, which was to a greater extent than elsewhere open to dumping. With that end in view the Minister for External Affairs had asked the Minister for Defence to allow officers of the defence forces to aid in the administration of the Immigration Restriction Act. He had also requested that the Customs House officers at Thursday Island should keep a look out for prohibited immigrants. Mr. Hughes added that inquiries would be made respecting the Chinese in Nothern Queensland who were said not to be able to speak English, and in any suspicious cases the education test would be applied to them. The steamer "Courtfield," from Hong Kong, on which eight Chinese stewaways were discovered some days ago, has been subjected to other overhauls at the hands of the Customs officials, whose efforts were rewarded by the discovery of three more Celestials on the vessel. The trio were in concealment under one of the boilers. They had, judging by their condition, apparently been in that trying hiding-place for some time.

A.

THE Government of India have, we understand, declined to sanction any increase in the annual grant of £250 at present contributed from Indian revenues to the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute in London.

[By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

THE CRISIS IN PERSIA.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN PROPOSALS.

Pressure to be Brought on the Shah.

LOAN NECESSARY.

ROYALISTS SURROUNDING TABRIZ.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the Memorandum presented by M. Isvolsky to Sir A. Nicolson with regard to Persia favours steps to convince the Shah of the absolute necessity of convoking a Legislative Parliament on a clearly defined basis.

It considers a loan indispensable in view of the helplessness of the Persian Government, owing to the emptiness of the treasury.

This, says the Memorandum, would impose on the Shah the obligation of accepting the political system presenting guarantees of stability, and would involve the participation of the representatives of the leading Powers in the reorganisation of the national economy in the capacity of advisers. The Newspaper "Retch" says that British assent has already been obtained.

LATER.

A telegram received in St. Petersburg states that the Royalists are surrounding Tabriz.

THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

U. S. Government Prosecutes Newspapers.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

Telegrams from Washington state that the Government has begun suits for libel against the "New York World" and "Indianapolis News," in connection with the allegations of corruption on the part of individual officials concerned in the acquisition of the Panama Canal.

This is first such action since 1798. Defendants dispute its constitutionality.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

Good Reception in London.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

The Russian loan of fifty-six million sterling, bearing interest at 4½ per cent, has been issued at 88¾. It has been well received in London.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Reception at Stockholm.

ROYAL FAVOUR.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

Dr. Sven Hedin has arrived at Stockholm. Members of the Cabinet met him at the landing stage, where he received an ovation. He drove in a Royal carriage through streets decorated with flags to the Palace, where the King conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Northern Star.

YUAN SHIH-K'AI'S DISMISSAL.

British and American Representations.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

Reuter wires from Peking that it is understood that the assurances given by Prince Ching end the international situation created by the dismissal of Yuan Shih-k'ai. The Regent has been persuaded by Prince Ching to allow Tangshaoyi to continue his mission on a modified scale.

CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

Cholera has again broken out in St. Petersburg.

DEATH OF LORD AMHERST.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

The death is announced of Lord Amherst of Hackney.

[Lord Amherst of Hackney is the first holder of the title which was created in 1892, and now goes by special remainder to his daughter Lady William Cecil. Recently, Lord Amherst had to dispose of a portion of his exceedingly valuable library.]

DEATH OF REV. A. BUTLER.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

The death is announced of Rev. Arthur Butler, first Headmaster of Haileybury College.

[Rev. Arthur G. Butler was born at Gayton, Northamptonshire, and was the third son of the Dean of Peterborough and Sarah Maria Gray. He was educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford, where he obtained 1st Class in Classics in 1853, and was Ireland Scholar in the same year. Four years later he was created Fellow of Oriel. He was subsequently Assistant Master at Rugby under Dr. Temple, and first Headmaster of Haileybury College in 1862, which post he held for five years. The Rev. Butler held the Tutorship of Oriel from 1875 to 1895, was Select Preacher at Oxford, Whitehall Preacher, and was the Butler of "Butler's Leap" at Rugby. His publications, which were mainly poetical, included two dramas—"Charles I" and "Harold"—and "Choice of Achilles."]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JANUARY 17.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Salsette" with the English mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. to-day, and the s.s. "China" left for Colombo and Australia also at 8 p.m. to-day.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

The Rumelian Railway Seizure.

COMPENSATION BY BULGARIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

Bulgaria has offered Turkey eighty-two million francs for the seized railway and Eastern Rumelia. The offer is criticised in political quarters in Sofia in view of the unfavourable condition of Bulgaria's finances.

THE CONGO.

Belgian Prince's Visit.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

Prince Albert of Belgium proceeds in April to the Congo and will be absent for three months.

CAPT. BRABAZON'S DEATH.

Suicide Suspected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 18.

The funeral of the late Captain Brabazon took place yesterday evening, with full military honors, the interment taking place in the Cantonment cemetery.

The suspicions of suicide have been confirmed. The deceased was found seated in an easy chair; with a bullet wound inflicted just under his left breast. The right hand and shirt were burnt into powder, showing the wound to have been self-inflicted. The weapon used was a revolver which was found lying on the floor beside the chair.

The deceased had been suffering for some months past from malarial fever and ague and had only recently left hospital, and this affliction, with the news of the recent death of his mother in Australia, and business worries unhinged his mind.

The Naval and Artillery Volunteers provided the escort and firing party and the buglers of the Royal Scots Fusiliers sounded the "Last Post" over the grave. General Fenton, C. B., and all the officers in Garrison and of the Volunteer Corps attended the funeral.

The deceased was Irish by birth and 46 years of age. He went out to Victoria as a boy and remained there till he went out to South Africa, where he was mentioned in despatches and was appointed as a special scout on Lord Kitchener's staff. His death is greatly deplored here.

THE VICEREGAL WEDDING.

Arrival of Lord Fitzmaurice.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 18.

Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, whose wedding with Lady Violet Elliot takes place on Wednesday next, arrived in Calcutta from Lucknow this morning, and is the guest of Lord Kitchener in Fort William. He looks the picture of health.

LATER.

It is notified that the dress of the officers attending Lady Violet Elliot's wedding on Wednesday will be review order dismounted.

THE BANNERJEE MURDER.

Sanyasi's Confession.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 18.

The "Indian Daily News" hears that a Sanyasi, Lalit Kumar Ganguli, made a detailed confession of having laid in wait for, and murdered Sub-Inspector Banerjee, but when brought to Calcutta to verify this confession, he could not point out from whom he got the revolver, nor was the confession corroborated in any way. He has now been sent back to Serampore, where he is detained in the Bighati dacoity case.

DEATH OF A KOLHAPUR PRINCESS.

State in Mourning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JANUARY 18.

The death occurred here on Saturday at the age of 45 of Shrimant Radhabai Sahib, wife of the late Regent Abassaheb and step-mother of His Highness. The deceased had suffered from apoplexy for four days. The news was received with profound grief in the town. All the offices, courts, schools, bazars and shops were at once closed. The funeral took place in the evening and was very largely attended. The courts were also closed to-day out of respect to the memory of the deceased and judgment in the "Vishvavritta" Sedition Case has consequently been postponed till to-morrow.

DEATH OF RAJA PIRTHI DHUJ SHAH.

Result of a Carriage Accident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 18.

Raja Firthi Dhuj Shah, the maternal uncle of the Rani of Vizianagram, succumbed on the 17th instant here to injuries received in a carriage accident on the 11th idem.

His remains were conveyed to Cawnpore on the night of the 17th instant.

THE Maharajah of Idar arrived at Calcutta on Sunday night. The Maharajah of Gwalior arrives to-day.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

New Civil Hospital Opened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 18.

To-day His Excellency the Governor performed the last of the three public ceremonies with which he has been associated in Karachi, by opening the new Civil Hospital, the main buildings of which were completed last year at a cost of nearly five lakhs of rupees, and which has replaced the ancient structure erected in the fifties. At 10 a. m His Excellency and staff, accompanied by the Commissioner in Sind, arrived and was met at the main gate of the hospital by the Civil Surgeon, Colonel Baker, the House Surgeon, Dr. Almeida, and the Lady Superintendent, Nursing Staff, Miss Butcher.

After inspecting the guard-of-honour, which was furnished by the S. V. R. Corps, His Excellency proceeded to his seat on the dais.

CIVIL SURGEON'S ADDRESS.

Colonel Baker, before asking His Excellency to open the building, in a short address explained that the inception of the structure was mainly due to the action of one of his predecessors in office, Colonel Burke, about ten years ago, and the edifice had grown into existence through the support of successive Commissioners in Sind and Surgeons-General who had induced Government provide the necessary fund for the completion of the project on the lines advocated by the medical authorities instead of those of economy advocated by P. W. Department which was an illustration of the changed attitude of Government towards medical institutions. First of all the Civil Surgeon required an assistant to assist him in the discharge of his multifarious duties. Suitable accommodation was required for the housing of the nursing staff, which also required considerable strengthening. He laid considerable stress on the necessity for more financial assistance from Government both for increase and proper accommodation of the nursing staff Colonel Baker requested the Governor to declare the institution open.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency replied to the address in a few words, remarking that the growth of medical institutions in the country was one of the many benefits attending British rule in India, and the welfare of the institutions which were responsible for the alleviation of the ills of humanity and for saving so many lives each year was a matter which received the close attention of both himself and his Government. As regards the wants which Colonel Baker enumerated, the statistics furnished showed that the appointment of the Assistant to the Civil Surgeon was an imperative necessity and would receive due attention. The matter of hot water service was now under the consideration of Government in the Public Works Department as well as the provision of funds for building a house for the Civil Surgeon. He recognised that the existenee of an efficient and adequate nursing staff was bound up in the efficiency of all medical institutions, but this was a matter for the provision of funds, he considered, by local public in the first instance, and Government were prepared to contribute its share to the funds collected by public subscriptions for this object. While opening a similar institution at Sholapar not long ago it was a matter of keen gratification to him to find that funds had been raised to a large extent locally, and even two Indian widows contributed their mite in the hope of it being of assistance to their suffering sisters; and he was of opinion that the Karachi public should finance this department of the institution privately in the first instance.

His Excellency then declared the institution open and dedicated it to the welfare of suffering humanity.

The Civil Surgeon then handed him a silver key with which His Excellency opened the lock on the central door and threw it open.

LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL INSPECTED.

After leaving the Civil Hospital His Excellency inspected the Lady Dufferin Hospital where he was received by Mr. Mules, president of the Hospital Committee, the members of the Committee and the Lady Physician in charge. His Excellency was conducted over the Hospital by Dr. Dorothy Pratt and was shown the various departments. His Excellency expressed much satisfaction at the general administration, but pointed out that the operation-room seemed inadequate to the requirements of the Hospital. His Excellency was also very much interested in the welfare of the staff, concerning whom he made many enquiries.

The Chamber of Commerce Address.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE'S REPLY.

In reply to the address presented to the Governor by the Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, on Saturday afternoon the Governor said :—

The growing importance of Karachi is a matter on which the members of your Chamber, who have directed the commercial enterprize of the port, may justly congratulate themselves, and I need hardly assure you that my Government are ready and anxious to promote your prosperity, as far as our powers, which are by no means unlimited, permit. In the opening paragraphs of your address you allude to the extension of irrigation and the promotion of agricultural development. In both these directions Government have, as you so fully recognize, done much in recent years. I hope that we shall do more in the future and I look forward with confidence to the completion of the great irrigation schemes to which you refer, schemes which will add immensely to the prosperity of Sind and to the trade of the Port of Karachi.

As regards agricultural development Government have laid a solid foundation on which to build. We are still in the stage of experiment, but we have now a well-equipped department and our trained experts will gradually gain complete knowledge of local conditions so as to be able to apply their scientific knowledge to the best advantage.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

We have to take this knowledge to the cultivators and to convince them that science can come to their aid, both as regards the introduction of new products and the improvement of indigenous crops. Already the introduction of Egyptian cotton holds out hopes of marked success, and I firmly believe that the future will see great advances in agriculture, which is, and must remain, the most important industry of India.

As regards Railway matters you have brought to my notice several important questions. In dealing with them I must ask you to remember that the final authority does not lie in our hands and that, while we may be able to give full support to your views, we cannot guarantee their acceptance.

The question of the agency which should manage the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and its connections may still be said to be open, but I do not think it would be wise to press it on the attention of the Railway Board until some new development of Railway extension should be actually in contemplation,—such as for instance the entry of the metre gauge system into Karachi. As matters stand, I am not clear that the management of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway could be transferred to any other agency than the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, without loss of economy.

Human nature being manifestly imperfect the tendency to which you refer may exist, but I think that the failure, if there is failure, of the arrangements made by the Government of India to prevent the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company from unduly favouring Bombay at the expense of Karachi, required to be demonstrated. I have no doubt however that evidence can be obtained by you on this point, and I would suggest that you should procure that evidence.

THE METRE GAUGE SYSTEM.

As regards the extension of the metre gauge system to Karachi, you will remember that the Railway Commission, which took evidence on his point in 1900 expressed an opinion in favour of this extension, when the traffic is sufficient to justify the expense. The information at my disposal does not enable me to arrive at an opinion as to the incapacity of the North-Western Railway to cope effectively with all the traffic likely to fall upon it in the next few years. We know, however that in common with all other systems in India the North-Western Railway has recently received large additions to its rolling stock and I am therefore doubtful whether the capacity of the line thus augmented has yet been adequately tested. Further experience may prove that your view is correct, and if the carrying capacity of this line has been raised to its maximum and is still inadequate to deal with the traffic, the conditions contemplated by the Commission of 1900 will have been reached.

In this connection you allude to the question of the accommodation of two gauges of railways at the wharves. This is a matter, in which the Port Trust authorities would be best able to advise, but I find that in 1900 expert opinion was decidedly opposed to the practicability of working both systems on the wharves as they then existed. Since that time however, the Port Trust have made great improvements and further extensions are in contemplation, amongst which is the new wharfage scheme on the western side of the harbour, mentioned in your address.

I gather that all idea of working the two systems on the wharves has been abandoned and that you propose that the metre gauge system should have a terminal station near the new western wharves, but that only the broad gauge waggons should serve the shipping. Transhipment from the one system to the other would then take place at the new terminus, and it will be a question for consideration whether the trouble and expense involved in the process at Karachi might not counterbalance the advantage of its abolition at Hyderabad.

This is a point which will evidently require careful consideration. Some years have passed since the date of the last orders of the Government of India on this subject and if you can show :—

(1) That the North-Western Railway, in spite of its augmented resources is still unable to deal with all the traffic offering or which can be dealt with at the port; (2) That the volume of traffic coming to Karachi from the east, via Hyderabad, has decidedly increased in the interval, and (3) That the transhipment, with any other handling that may be necessary, can be more economically and satisfactorily carried out in a new terminus at Karachi than at Hyderabad, I think that a strong case for a reconsideration of the matter could be formulated.

I can promise you careful and sympathetic consideration for any further representation you may desire to make, after considering in detail the points to which I have alluded.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The next subject to which you allude is the direct carriage of the European mails between Karachi and Aden. The administration of the post office of India is not entrusted to the Local Government and I have no information regarding the attitude of the Government of India towards your repeated requests in this matter. I imagine the question would be largely one of cost, and it would be necessary to show that the advantages to Karachi and the territories to the north, would be so great as to render the large expenditure involved in a direct mail service desirable in the public interests, having regard to other pressing requirements of the present time.

I have no doubt that future developments will justify the heavy expenditure involved and that a considerable passenger traffic might be developed by shortening the time between England and Northern India, but I am not clear that this it the case at the present time. I have no doubt whatever looking at the geographical position that Karachi at some distant time to come will be the gateway of Northern India, but I am not yet clear that the Government of India should be involved in the heavy expense of a weekly direct service from Aden at present.

The question of the land required by the Port Trust has engaged my earnest attention and I hope to be able to propose to the Port Trust a solution that will be satisfactory, both to Government and the Trust. I quite agree with you that the concentration of public offices in one locality would be a great convenience to the public of Karachi; the question has not been lost sight of and plans are now under preparation for the utilization of the old jail site for a number of public offices. This from what you say seems to have been rather a long time in incubation, but when I get back to Bombay I will have the matter inquired into, to see if the proposals cannot be accelerated.

Now, Gentlemen, I thank you again for your cordial welcome. I trust I have made myself clear on the various subjects to which you have directed my attention. I wish increasing prosperity to the trading community of Karachi. I should like to add that I thank you for this beautiful casket which I shall keep as long as I live, and which I shall treasure as a memento of my first visit to Karachi.

BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY.

New Building to be Opened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 18.

Sir Herbert White, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, will lay the foundation-stone to-morrow evening of the new building to be erected by the Rangoon branch of the British Bible and Tract Society.

"INDIAN INK."

MR. C. W. WADDINGTON, C.I.E., has through Messrs. Bickers and Son, London, just republished the verses he contributed to a local contemporary with the unattractive title of "Indian Ink." "Lead Pencil" would have been preferable, for then the poet might easily have erased it and substituted something more suitable and descriptive. The volume, an elegant little production, is dedicated to "F.C.O.B. in remembrance of old days," and we may here remark, approvingly, that Mr. Waddington politely expresses his acknowledgments to the proprietors of the journal in which the verses first appeared—over the nom de plume "Byronides,"—for "their courteous permission to republish them." Says the poet: "If there are sojourners in the East, whose tedious leisure has been beguiled for a moment by such verses and who now think them worthy to be resuscitated," he will "be rewarded beyond expectation," but we can assure him that such reward will not pay the printer's and book-binders' charges. We do not care very much for the verses, so would recommend our readers to buy them that they may judge for themselves.

Here is a description of the burst of a storm on the Ghauts :—

As the charging squadrons come, with the trumpet and the drum,
All the floods of Heaven are loosed on the mountain and the plain;
And the tawny-maned cascades through the sounding valley-glades
Go rushing like a steed that has never felt the rein.

"Charging squadrons" leave the drums behind them as a rule and the trumpets have ceased sounding when the charge begins. But that is poetic license; so also the desire to "ride for ever ride on that phantom steed aside"—the charger of the Spirit of the Beast—a most uncomfortable and unprofitable feat of equestrianism even astride, and we would not recommend a side-saddle.

We are disappointed with the opening lines of the poem too :—

"Not a breath to stir the leaves, not a rustle in the eaves,
Not a ripple on the waters of the steely mountain lake;
Not a cry of beast or bird in the silent forest heard,
Not a spirit, as I ween, of the earth or sky awake."

We miss something and wonder what it is. Yes, of course :—"O honey," come and listen to the music far away," and the puzzle is why was the refrain omitted?

This is good, in "Young India" :—

"How shall discord, foe to power,
Give a budding nation life?
Shall the tree of Freedom flower
Spring from strife?"

It has ere now; but let us turn over a page or two further and read "Farewell to India."

"Hail thee now by name more bitter
Land of exile and regret!
She-wolf, can thy stranger litter
Nurture such as thine forget?
Foster-land, whose stony bosom
Solace to thy brood denies,
Yielding from a baneful blossom.
Fruit that whoso eateth dies.
Wanton Circe,
Void of mercy,
False enchantress, charmer cruel!
By thy glamour
Dost enamour
Hearts that deemed they love a jewel;
Hearts that sought thee, fondly sighing,
Break at last, and curse thee dying."

The poet's soul filled with such amiable sentiments, we endeavour in vain to discover why his name was included in the last inward passenger-list, why he left the greener shores 'neath softer skies, and why recrossed the harbour bar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19.

Under instructions from the Divisional Head Quarters, 6th (Poona) Division, Poona the undermentioned officers are detailed for duties in connection with the ensuing Divisional Manœuvres. They should report themselves to the Divisional S. and T. Officer, 6th (Poona) Division, not later than the dates specified against their names :—

Lieut. A. FitzGerald, S. and T. Officer, As S. and T. Officer, Khedite force to report not later than the 26th instant; Lieut A. P. H. Cadell, 109th Infantry, as Transport Officer, Khedite force, to report not later than the 28th instant; Lieut. H. T. Fuller, 64th Co., R. G. A., as S. and T. Officer of a Brigade, to report not later than the 25th Instant.

R. I. M. S. "Dufferin":—The R.I.M.S. "Dufferin" will leave Bombay for Madras and Rangoon on the 27th instant.

The following arrivals and departures reported at Bombay have been published.

NORTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—2nd Lieutenant R. S. Sheepshanks, attached 2nd Rifle Brigade, per s.s "Castelia," on 10th January.

Captain A. I. Cowper, King's Own, per s.s. "Kober," on 19th December.

Captain R. M. Barron, I. M. S., 32nd Lancers, per s.s, "Britannia," on 16th January.

DEPARTURES.—Major Bowle Evans, I.M.S. Lieutenant J. D. Renny-Tailyour, Royal Horse Artillery.

Major A. Chichester, 28th Punjabis.

Captain R. E. Bond, 4th Rajputs, per s.s. Marmora," on 16th January.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Captain W. Rundle, Royal Engineer, per s.s. "Delta," on 10th January; Lt.-Col. C. J. Stanton, 2nd R. Fusiliers, per s.s. "Arcadia," on 30th October; Lieut. J. H. Gordon, 56th Rifles, per s.s. "Britannia," on 16th January; Lieut. E. C. Walker, 3rd Sappers and Miners, per s.s. "Dumra," on 9th January; Captain R. Peel Yates, 1st S. W. Borderers, per s.s. "Marmora," on 31st January.

Departures.—Maj.-Gen. C. W. Park, Staff, per s.s. "Scindia," on 15th January; Lieut. G. W. Pfeil, R. G. A., per s.s. "Bohemia," on the 16th January; Major J. A. London, 73rd C. I., per s.s. "Marmora," on 16th, January.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 18.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers who have completed 10 years' Indian service are with the approval of the Government of India, directed to proceed to England and join the School of Military Engineering at Chatham with a view to their undergoing the authorised course of instruction :—Majors R. F. Gorsbie, W. F. Tilley, R. E. Picton, F. A. Ailson, T. Fraser, R. F. W. Brond, H. F. Thuillier, H. R. Stockley, F. W. Walting, A. L. C. McCormick, Captains J. B. Corry, C. J. Clarke, G. J. W. Smyth, W. F. Mathews, and W. R. Izat. In waiting—Captain W. H. Chaldecott.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

THE Autumn Manœuvres that have been decided on for this year will be the largest concentration of troops that has taken place since the memorable Salisbury Manœuvres of 1898, when the late Sir Redvers Buller commanded a force under the Duke of Connaught. Those who were present on that occasion will remember the numerous and daily surprises which used to occur, due entirely to the perfunctory way the scouting was carried out. A look round in the morning, form the summit of some convenient rising ground, was often all the reconnoitring that was undertaken preparatory to commencing the day's manœuvres. The lessons learnt had been forgotten a year afterwards when the South African War broke out. We were forced to learn on the veldt what we had neglected to practise seriously on Salisbury Plain. This year it is proposed that the manœuvre area should extend over Hampshire, Wiltshire and Dorset and that service conditions should be strictly observed throughout. This is an innovation at Home Manœuvres which will do away with the absurd standing camps and give the departments of supply and transport an opportunity of working as in the field. The introduction of more realistic measures is due to Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien who, since his return from the land of practical soldiering, has striven hard—and successfully too—to make the conditions under which manœuvres and training are carried out, as realistic as it is possible in the Aldershot Command. Last September all the troops under his command bivouacked on the ground they held at the time the operations for the day ceased, and what is called in this country "the Indian plan" was strictly carried out. It is hoped that the troops to be employed in this year's manœuvres will amount to 12 regiments of cavalry, 50 batteries and 48 battalions of infantry.

There is an outcry from the civilian bands, who are complaining that they are being deprived of their means of livelihood by the competition of military bands. There is something to be said for the civilian musicians, but it is certain that, except perhaps in London, their earnings would not be very greatly increased were the services of the military bands made no longer available to the public, who when it employs a band requires a good one. There are very few provincial bands that can be placed in the same category as an ordinary military band, and those which are up to the military standard are usually fully employed. Mr. Haldane has directed the Army Council to enquire into the whole matter of the employment of military bands, but it is impossible that any further restrictions will be placed upon these bands "playing out."

The exhibition of airships and aeroplanes now being held in Paris has renewed the public interest in aerial navigation and given rise to a general desire to ascertain what is being done on our side of the Channel. We are told that England is working silently and secretly, but evidently too slowly to satisfy those who realise the necessity of keeping pace with other countries in the scientific enterprise. France and Germany are, up to the present, far ahead of the other nations, who, except ourselves, are now following the example set by them. As a matter affecting our national safety it is, of course, of vital importance that we should accomplish something soon, seeing the progress already made by others in the construction of military airships. Germany has her Zeppelin, Parseval and Grosse types while France is having several dirigibles of the Patrie and Ville de Paris type constructed. All these are of course for military purposes only. It is believed at Home that our War Balloon Department is hampered by want of funds. This may or may not be, but it is certain that if anything had been designed worth trying, it would have ascended somewhere; there can be no secret when an airship is in flight, though it may ascend from out of the most remote of Highland glens. Anyhow the public are growing impatient and will not be appeased till the Naval and the Military authorities can show that they are well abreast of the times in aerial navigation.

The past year will be memorable in the history of our military affairs. It saw the abolition of the Volunteers and Militia: the latter is said to have been in existence since the days of Alfred the Great. It saw the creation of the Territorial Army, too, the success of which has yet to be proved. The force is at present 112,000 men short of its full strength. The County of London battalions are 12,000 short of a required total of 27,000. The result of the Duke of Fife's appeal to the patriotic spirit of the citizens is not yet known. Too much must not be hoped from it, since it has taken six months for London to produce 15,000 patriotic citizens eligible for attestation in the Territorial Force. Strenuous efforts are just now being made throughout the country to recruit the Force up to strength.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Annual Report.

A YEAR OF PROGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 18.

In concluding the report on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies in the Madras Presidency for the year ending the 30th June 1908, R. Ramachandra Rao says :—The general progress has been sustained in the year under report. The increase in the number of societies and in the volume of transactions shows that the general usefulness of the societies proves that the societies have come to stay.

THE painting in the Reichstag representing the German victory at Sedan is to be removed. Several French and German Deputies took exception to it.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JANUARY 2.

THE birth of the New Year is saddened by the awful catastrophe which has just plunged Italy into mourning and called forth the warmest and deepest sympathies of the world at large. Of this terrible visitation the telegraphic services of the "Bombay Gazette" will have recorded the main facts, but my readers cannot fail to be deeply interested in the poignant details of the havoc, desolation and misery wrought by a few seconds' unloosing of Nature's dread subterranean forces in that happy sunlit 'dolce far niente' land of Sicily and Southern Italy. It may be said at once that the earthquake, which on the morning of December 28 overwhelmed the southernmost part of Calabria and the north-east corner of Sicily, exceeded in the magnitude of its life-destroying and devastating effects any similar catastrophe previously recorded in history. The area affected comprised the portion of Southern Calabria extending southwards from the district of Catmzaro to Scilla and Reggio. Then crossing the Straits of Messina the seismic disturbance was simultaneously felt at Messina and in the district immediately surrounding that city, where the greatest number of people were killed and the most complete havoc was wrought. Reggio, not so large a town and with a smaller population, also suffered terribly. In fact both Messina and Reggio are declared to be cities ruined beyond repair, so violent were the undulatory motions which converted nearly every house into a heap of debris.

The earthquake occurred at Messina, Reggio and other places at about 5 or 5-15 on the morning of December 28. It was preceded by tremendous prolonged subterranean detonations or explosions resembling the cannonading of heavy artillery. Then came a most vivid flash of lightning, immediately followed by the earthquake shocks lasting 37 seconds, of a most unprecedented violence. Great buildings collapsed instantly like houses of cards. Ruin was everywhere. Most people were in their beds at the time and of these the great majority were either killed outright or badly injured or pinned down by masses of masonry or woodwork where many died lingering deaths as it was impossible for the rescuing parties to extricate them. A number of these unhappy people were burnt to death, as fire quickly broke out in many places. There were no means of extinguishing the flames, the aqueducts and water mains being broken and the fire brigade completely disorganised by the death of many of the firemen and the overthrow of the Brigade depots with all the appliances which they contained. Following the shocks came a downpour of torrential rain lasting for many hours, adding greatly to the misery of the wretched survivors. Then, too, as generally happens in these catastrophes, bands of marauding desperadoes made their appearance, looting wherever they could and doubtless not stopping at murder in pursuit of plunder. Fortunately the strong safes of the Banco de Sicilia and the Banco d'Italia in which very large amounts of coin and notes were deposited, resisted the necessarily hasty attempts of the plunderers to rifle their contents. The news of the catastrophe at Messina was slow in reaching Rome as telegraphic communication with Sicily ceased working directly after the earthquake and the railway line in Southern Calabria was also interrupted. The magnitude of the disaster, and above all the enormous loss of life were not at first realised, as details only filtered through. It was still later when the extent of the catastrophe at Reggio came to be known. Now particulars are coming in though still more or less incomplete, so that a full narrative from some educated, intelligent survivor of what happened from the beginning would be most valuable and interesting. This, possibly, may be forthcoming later. Meanwhile the accounts received of the misery and desolation prevailing at Messina, Reggio and other places stricken by the earthquake are heart-rending. Thousands are wandering about utterly destitute and starving many with scarcely any clothing or altogether naked. Bands of insane people are also met with, survivors who have gone mad owing to the terrors of the earthquake and its accompanying horrors. It is estimated that at Messina alone it would require a body of 25,000 men to rescue the still living from their imprisonment in the debris and to recover and bury all the corpses lying in the ruins. Of these there are many thousands, so that the stench of these decomposing remains in Messina, Reggio and other places is becoming terrible, besides being most noxious from a sanitary point of view.

Many soldiers, including two whole regiments, were killed in their barracks at Messina and Reggio. General Colli, commanding the troops at Messina, perished. The victims in that city also included the wife of the British Consul and the American and French Consuls with their wives and families, besides about ninety other foreigners, visitors or residents. Famine is now raging among the survivors, most of whom have lost everything, and one can only hope that pestilence may not follow. One hears of bands of famished men fighting each other with knives for food, and of clouds of ravens and vultures hovering over ruins in which the corpses of earthquake victims lie thick.

One eye-witness describes the sights of horror and desolation which he has witnessed as comparable to nothing but scenes in Dante's Inferno, or perhaps to the aspect that might have been presented by some city after having suffered fire, sack and pillage in the Thirty Years' War.

The number of those who perished in this stupendous catastrophe was at first estimated at 75,000 but day by day the figures have mounted higher until they now reach the appalling total of 207,500. Even an official report, that from the Director of the Observatory at Catania, admits 200,000. The death-roll according to one account is distributed as follows :—

Messina	135,000
Reggio	40,000
Palmi	14,000
Bagnara	12,000
Seminara	13,000
Scilla	3,000
Total	207,500

The total of victims in the great earthquake at Lisbon in 1755 only reached 50,000.

In Messina there are only three public buildings left standing, the Archbishop's Palace and the Banks of Sicilia and Italia. The whole sea front of the city is destroyed and only skelatons of buildings remain. Here, as at Reggio, the earthquake shocks were followed by a huge seismic wave 30 feet high which swept for nearly a thousand yards inland and completed the devastation already wrought. The docks and the harbour works of Messina have sunk to the level of the water and several large tracts of land in the interior are now under water. Following the great upheaval there was a second shock

at 9-30 the same morning at Messina but of very much less violence. There were slight shocks in the Palermo district on the night of December 30, accompanied by loud subterranean thunder which caused a panic among the inhabitants. The greater part of Reggio is in ruins, and the central quarter of the town has settled down to the sea level, only the villas in the highest part of the town are left standing. Eighteen districts of the province of Calabria have been completely devastated; the worst damage in this region being suffered on the west coast line from Monteleoni to Reggio. Both coasts of the Straits of Messina seem to have changed their configuration, and the Straits themselves are full of floating wreckage and dead.

In the mountainous regions of the interior the population have taken refuge in grottoes, caves, and subterranean cavities, which are safe against earthquakes, and are there living in common—peasants, priests, soldiers, and gentlefolk, all together—sleeping on the ground, with a fire in the centre for heat. As at Messina the sea front at Reggio has been completely swept away. Access to Reggio by sea is now impracticable, the water in shore being blocked with sunken debris, foundered vessels, and every imaginable sort of obstruction. Approach by land is equally impossible, as for a radius of ten miles the country has a torn and twisted appearance, roads, bridges, footpaths, and railway lines being uprooted. The face of the country has changed and big fissures in the land have appeared. The town remains therefore completely isolated. According to latest accounts from Messina the fires are still raging among the ruins. It is almost impossible to move through the town owing to the vast heaps of wreckage beneath which about half the population is buried. The promptest and warmest sympathy has been extended by every country to Italy in this hour of sore trouble. Telegrams of condolence are pouring in upon the King from all quarters, and all the Sovereigns and heads of States are sending handsome subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the sufferers. Subscriptions are also being opened everywhere with the same object. The British and Russian squadrons which happened to be stationed in Sicilian waters at the time of the catastrophe have rendered and are still rendering splendid assistance to the Italian naval and military authorities in the work of extricating the living and the dead from the ruins and of feeding the hungry. Four or five British warships are now at or near Catania and have large relief parties on shore at Messina, working strenuously to relieve the terrible amount of suffering and distress. A number of doctors and nurses with military ambulances with medical comforts of all kinds have been specially despatched by the Duke of Connaught from Malta. The King of Italy who with the Queen went to Messina immediately after receiving news of the catastrophe has specially thanked the British and Russian sailors towards whom the Italian people feel a deep debt of gratitude.

G. D. WILLIAMS

NEW PLANET.

Announcement of a Great Discovery.

London, Saturday, Jan. 2.

News of the existence of a new major planet, situated beyond Neptune, announced on the authority of photographic evidence by Prof. Pickering, of Harvard College Observatory, U.S.A., has been received by the Solar Physics Observatory, South Kensington. If the results obtained at Harvard are confirmed, Professor Pickering's discovery will be regarded as a memorable achievement for the year just begun.

The last two major planets, Uranus and Neptune, were discovered in 1781 and 1846 respectively. Neptune was hitherto regarded as the outermost major planet of the solar system, and its diameter is about four times that of the earth. It is accompanied by a single satellite.

British astronomers have not been unprepared for the discovery of a great planet, even beyond Neptune. For many years past various phenomena have been observed which could not be explained by known facts, and many workers have been making calculations for determining the disturbing factor, which was surmised to be a planet of considerable size beyond Neptune.

Professor George Forbes, F. R. S., has at various times calculated that the movements of a certain group of comets which visited the solar system in 1843, 1880, and 1882 were influenced by some body about one hundred times more distant from the sun than the earth is, and with a year equal to one thousand of our years. It is hoped that within a few days the results obtained by Professor Pickering can be compared with the position calculated by Professor Forbes.

The new planet is said to be at present in the constellation Gemini ("The Twins") which curiously enough is the same constellation in which William Herschel discovered the planet Uranus.

A CORSAIR OF FRANCE.

Broquant tells us how once upon a time, when he was escaping from a cutter and was summoned to surrender, he took a carbine and shot the English captain, who fell dead upon the bridge. It seems a cold blooded action, but it was, says Broquant, the right of war, and we are sure that he knew his own business well enough. So his fame speedily grew, and when Napoleon visited Boulogne, intent upon invasion, he naturally called the great Broquant to his councils. Broquant reports the conversation with the pomp and gravity it demands. He approaches Napoleon as man to man. He makes you feel the Emperor's equality, even his inferiority. One thing is clear from the interview: Broquant is indispensable if victory is to be won. Napoleon believed, like the mere soldier that he was, that the English division that lay in full view of Boulogne was a very great obstacle. "Sire," said Broquant to him, "as for that division, it need cause you no uneasiness. If you seize the moment well, you can shut it up, lock the door, and put the key in your pocket." Napoleon thought the old sea wolf was joking, and "tutoyant" him for the first time, "Est-ce que tu plaisantes? he asked. The sea-wolf protested that he would rather die than joke with his Emperor, and went on to explain how in the winter the English fleet took shelter on a beach that was shaped like a funnel. There it lay imperfect tranquillity, expected no attack, and the French had nothing else to do than wait for a south wind, and then make their crossing, which would take them about four hours. The English would know of their presence only when it was too late, and the island would be conquered without loss of men or ships. It is a simple plan, and so deeply impressed the Emperor that he told Broquant that he would have need of him, and shook him warmly by the hand. The recital is in the true spirit of the mythical Bill Adams, who, as we all know, won the battle of Waterloo, and without whose aid Wellington would not have dared to take the field.—"Blackwood."

A cook who has died at Beaune at the age of eighty-three had been in the service of the same family for sixty-seven years. It is estimated that she served 74,365 meals during that time.

The death is announced at the age of sixty-five, of William Parslow, parish constable to the Kingston-on-Thames Corporation, who succeeded his father in office thirty-four years ago. Parslow had robed twenty-six mayors.

DURBAR AT LUCKNOW.

Sir J. Hewett's Speech.

OUDH LOYALTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 18.

A Durbar was held at Lucknow to-day by Sir John Hewett at which over eleven hundred Durbarees were presented. Sanads were given to the Maharaja of Balrampur, Sir Harnam Singh, and others, the recipients of the New Year Honours in these provinces. Many veterans and officers were also presented.

Sir J. Hewett made a splendid speech lasting an hour and a quarter. He referred to the profound loyalty of Oudh and its Taluqdars and said: "Whatever has happened elsewhere the waters have not been troubled here; not a ripple of unrest has disturbed their placid surface. That this had been so reflects great credit on your community. Rest assured that the Government recognizes and appreciates your attitude."

Touching on the recent famine he wished to express in public the thanks of Government to every official and unofficial in Oudh who helped in the arduous work of famine relief. Some had received recognition of their work in the present assembly and some would receive it at the investiture to be held by the Viceroy in Calcutta next month. It was impossible to reward all, but all should understand that Government has recognised that they have done their duty nobly.

Reference was then made to plague from which Oudh is now comparatively immune, but, said Sir J. Hewett, there must be no relaxation of effort on that account. Instead of plague malaria had been the great scourge this year. No such outbreak had attacked the province for the last thirty years. In September, October and November the recorded deaths were just under a million in the United Provinces. The fever had attacked horses as well as men, Europeans and Indians. Some British Regiments had been incapacitated for the time being, and it had interfered with the operations of the daily life of the peasantry and prevented them from reaping the harvest at the proper time and preparing and sowing as large an area for the spring harvest as otherwise possible. An enquiry into the cause of the outbreak was being held.

Referring to the reform scheme Sir J. Hewett said: "If the interests of Oudh are to receive representation land must receive proper suitable representation. In no province had the people shown greater willingness to co-operate with Government." He urged the Taluqdars not to have much frequent recourse to litigation and to go in more strongly for education. He announced that Government would not take over the Canning College, but would give cent per cent with the Taluqdars to meet an additional expenditure of rupees forty-five thousand per year to bring the College quite up to date provided the Taluqdars give an additional grant to the Colvin School, and concluded with an appeal to the Taluqdars to remember the responsibilities weighty and position and an honourable name entail.

SURRA AT LAHORE.

Twenty Camels Destroyed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 16.

Owing to the prevalence of Surra among camels in the Lahore division, Major S. A. Cook, Commandant, 56th Silladar Camel Corps, Montgomery, has been deputed to Sind to purchase camels in that province. No less than twenty camels have just been ordered to be destroyed in the 55th and 56th Silladar Camel Corps, because the Veterinary Officer who is on special duty investigating camel diseases had certified them to be suffering from Surra.

RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION.

Original Estimates.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S SANCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 18.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned for the coming official year the Railway programme of twelve and half million sterling with certain changes in the detail. The Irrigation programme of one million sterling for productive irrigation works has been sanctioned in full. This is in addition to the provisional grant of seventy-five lakhs for protective irrigation and six lakhs for protective railways.

LATE SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

Birthday Celebration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 18.

The members of the Ramakrishna Mission, the disciples and admirers of the late Swami Vivekananda, celebrated the birthday anniversary of the Swami yesterday at "Ramakrishna Home," Mylapore. Swami Brahmananda, president of the Ramakrishna Mission, Swami Ramakrishnanda, local representative, and a number of other sanyasins took a prominent part in the religious part of the day's programme, while Mr. C. Ramanuja Iyengar, the local Municipal Secretary, and C. Rama Swamy Iyengar, of the P. W. Secretariat, were indefatigable in looking after the feeding of nearly 4,000 poor of all castes creeds, and in the spacious compound of the late Sir V. Bashyam Iyengar's market, Mylapore. Afterwards a public meeting was held and papers on the Ramakrishna Mission were read.

SIR RICHARD DANE, Commissioner of Excise and Salt, has inspected some of the Rangoon opium and liquor shops.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Additional Details.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

OVER HALF THE POPULATION OF THE STRAIT KILLED.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

It is officially stated that much more than half of the population on both sides of the Strait of Messina perished in the recent earthquake catastrophe in Calabria and Sicily.

It is estimated that the earthquake destroyed £80,000,000 worth of private property at Messina and £40,000,000 worth at Reggio, £12,000,000 worth of fortifications on the Strait of Messina and £9,000,000 worth of dock and harbour works.

King Emmanuel yesterday telegraphed from Messina to Signor Giolitti, the Italian Premier, as follows:—"Send ships, still more ships, and above all ships laden with quicklime."

The newspapers correspondents at Messina and Reggio emphasise the fact that a pestilence is threatened unless the survivors are speedily removed. The ocean liners are assisting to take the survivors away from the ruined cities.

It is believed that most of the persons buried in the ruins in Calabria and Sicily are now dead. It is necessary to cover the ruins with quicklime in order to prevent a pestilence. Provisions are said to be abundant.

The Marquis of Semnola was entombed in a cellar at Messina by falling ruins at the outset of the catastrophe, and he is still unrescued. He is, however, in the possession of provisions.

The "Tribuna," published at Rome, states that out of 20,000 survivors at Messina one-fourth belong to the dregs of the population and require to be restrained by armed force.

Many suicides have been committed, and there is much madness among the survivors. As a measure of precaution against madness all the dogs and cat in the city are being killed, and many of the animals are being devoured by famished persons.

The military yesterday overpowered 80 dangerous criminals indulging in wholesale robbery Reggio and Messina have been placed under martial law. Soldiers yesterday shot two members of a famished mob attempting to plunder a safe belonging to a bank.

Rain is falling in torrents in Messina.

The captain of the steamer "Umbria" reports that he saw famished survivors at Reggio killing and eating dogs.

On Monday a tidal wave engulfed two trainloads of passengers who were leaving Reggio.

A girl, 12 years of age, a boarder at a convent in Montoleone, repeatedly returned to the tottering building and rescued three nuns and four of her girl companions.

Two priests were the sole servivors of the town of Scylla. At the time of the disaster they were in the vault of a church, and the latter was the only building that withstood the earthquake shocks.

Ship captains report that the bed of the sea in the Strait of Messina has risen 10ft.

British Admirals in the Mediterranean report that the topography of the Strait of Messina has not been altered by the earthquake.

When King Emmanuel returned to Messina after his visit to Reggio a building five storeys high fell at his feet.

The British Military Attache at Rome proceeded to Messina on Thursday to intercept the R. M. S. "Ophir," which left Fremantle for London on December 7, and the German mail steamer "Bremen," which left Fremantle a day later. His instructions were to request the commanders of the vessels to render assistance in the relief of survivors of the earthquake disaster. Subsequently the Admiralty diverted the "Ophir" to Reggio, from which town she conveyed 750 refugees and wounded to Naples.

King Emmanuel has telegraphed to King Edward his whole-hearted thanks for the works of charity performed at Messina by the officers and sailors of British warships.

The survivors at Santo Eufemia were without food for 48 hours.

The Orient S. N. Co.'s Agent at Messina perished in the disaster.

Father Alfani, of the Florence Observatory, predicts a continuance of the seismic disturbances for several years.

DYING MAN CLINGS TO HIS MONEY.

The Duke of Aosta (brother of the Duke of Abruzzi and cousin of King Emmanuel), while exploring the ruins of Palmi, stumbled against a man almost dead still clutching money and bank-notes. The Duke attempted to raise the moribund survivor, but the latter died in his arms.

A PRINCESS'S EXPERIENCE.

RESCUE OF TWO BURIED CHILDREN.

Princess Lavalle was viewing the sun-rise at Taormina (between Messina and Riposto) when the earthquake occured. She hastily returned to Messina and found her home, the Lusco Palace, in ruins. Fancying that she heard the voices of her daughters under the ruins she commenced scraping with her hands and nails and succeeded in rescuing two unknown children. Her husband then appeared on the scene and told her that their daughters had safely lowered themselves from the falling building by using ropes made of sheets. The daughters also rescued two babies, whom the Princess has decided to adopt.

RELIEF MEASURES.

BIG CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

The American naval supply ship "Celtic" is bringing 32,000 dollars worth of clothing, shoes, tents, and food from New York to Italy for the relief of the sufferers.

The Italian and other naval authorities are organising relief expeditions for Reggio and Messina.

The Canadian Government is granting £20,000 to the Italian Relief Fund. The French fund now totals £8,000.

All Italy is co-operating with King Emmanuel, Queen Helena, the Princesses, and Ministers in carrying out splendid arrangements for the relief of the sufferers. Thousands of beds have been offered to the authorities, and the aristocrats of Naples have lent 100 motor cars.

Queen Helena personally attended to the wants of 100 patients at Messina yesterday, in addition to sewing garments for them.

The Pope has contributed £4,000 to the Relief Funds; the Sacred College of Cardinals, £800. Queen Margherita (Mother of King Emmanuel), £800; and Lord Rosebery, £400. Friday's subscriptions to the New York Relief Fund amounted to £40,000, while those to the San Francisco Fund amounted to £12,000. Chicago proposes to raise £20,000 and Boston £10,000. In addition to the American Steel Corporation's donation of £5,000, Messers. J. P. Morran and Co. gave £6,000. Other American contributions were:—Mr. Adolphus Busch, President of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, £5,000; the "Christian Herald," New York, £4,000; and the Board of Aldermen, New York, £20,000.

The Lord Mayor's Fund in London now amounts to over £20,000.

The Governments of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec are giving £5,000 each to the Relief Funds and the other provinces of the Dominion are giving smaller amounts. The city of Ottawa is donating £1,000.

ASSISTANCE FROM SYDNEY.

The Lord Mayor of Sydney was interviewd by Dr. Marans, the Consul-General for Italy, yesterday in reference to the Calabria catastrophe and it was arranged that a public meeting should be held on Tuesday afternoon to inaugurate a fund in aid of the sufferers.

Rugby Football.

ENGLAND DEFEATS AUSTRALIA.

A match between England and the Australian Rugby League (Professionals) was played yesterday, the home team winning by one goal four tries to three tries. Messenger did not play for Australia. Keidke scored a try for the visitors before the game had been in progress a minute. Then England registered a penalty goal, and Conlon and Frawley added tries for the Australians, England responding with two tries. The Australians were leading at half-time by nine points to eight. In the second half England had most of the play, adding two tries. The ground was heavy. Seven thousand people were present.

A Lengthy English Strike.

COLLAPSE AFTER 42 WEEKS' DURATION.

The strike of fustian weavers at Hebden Bridge, in Yorkshire, has collapsed after lasting for 42 weeks. The cessation of work cost the Weavers' Amalgamation £23,000.

The British Parliament.

His Majesty the King will open the next session of Parliament in full state.

A NORFOLK GHOST STORY.

Vicar's "Astral Body" Seen!

The following letter, addressed to the editor of the "Times," appeared in that paper for Dec. 29:—

Sir,—The following may be considered worthy of record; the circumstances are literally accurate:—

Last evening between four and five the housekeeper here came in and said, "Come and see Dr. Astley" (the vicar of this parish).

"See Dr. Astley?" I said. "Yes, Dr. Astley." She took me into the study and asked me to look out of the window. I glanced over the lawn and saw nothing. "You are looking in the wrong direction; look there."

And there I saw the full presentment of a clergyman with a Cuddesdon collar gleaming white in the gathering darkness (about twenty minutes to five). I turned and looked behind me. "It must be a reflection of myself," I said. That, however, was impossible.

I looked again more carefully. The vision represented a clergyman sitting at a table or desk, with books before him. I noticed also a gold chain across his waistcoat (this is how Dr. Astley, the vicar here, wore it). I had three or four views, and then went outside and looked at the supposed wall against which the figure was sitting. It was really an inlet or alcove, and here, the housekeeper said the vicar used to sit and read in the summer time.

Dr. Astley is vicar of this parish, and left England for Biskra, Algeria, on Dec. 10. He and his wife were in the railway accident in a tunnel reported, no doubt by you. I had a letter from the chaplain at Algiers giving details. If you think the above worthy of publication you may make any use you like of it. I have communicated with no other paper.

R. Brock, Acting Vicar.

East Rudham Vicarage, King's Lynn, Dec. 27.

This remarkable story has created great public interest. The history of these strange occurrences was related to a representative of the "Times" by Mr. Brock, and afterwards confirmed in essential particulars by the housekeeper, Mrs. Hartley.

From this it appears that on Saturday, Dec. 26 while Mr. Brock was seated in the dining-room at East Rudham Vicarage, the housekeeper summoned him to "come and see Dr. Astley" in the study. The housekeeper according to her own story had gone into the study which adjoins the dining-room, in order to close the window shutters. Now the study is a small room, with a door opening on to the lawn. The upper part of the door is of glass, and there is also a large window adjoining the door. On the left of the door outside is a glass conservatory at right angles with it. On the right is a blank wall (part of the dining-room) also at right angles with the study. Mrs. Hartley had no sooner approached the door window than she saw through the glass a figure which she declares was that of Dr. Astley. The figure was so clear that, forgetting for the moment that the vicar was in Algiers, she opened the door to admit him. He turned to the right, however, and went in the direction of the blank wall. Then it was that Mrs. Hartley summoned Mrs. Brock from the dining-room and took him to the study window. They both saw Dr. Astley's figure clearly outlined against the blank wall. It must be remembered that they were looking through glass, and Mr. Brock is of opinion that what they saw was a picture of the study with its book-lined walls and the writing-table in the centre, and Dr. Astley seated in his customary attitude at the table. "I saw a clergyman," Mr. Brock says "whom I recognised as Dr. Astley. He wore a beard and moustache (Mr. Brock is clean shaven) and I noticed particularly his clerical collar and a gold chain across his chest. . . . I said, 'We will go and look outside,' and, taking a lantern, we did so. There was nothing to be seen on the wall or in the grounds. When we came back everything had disappeared." It should be added that the housemaid who accompanied Mr. Brock and Mrs. Hartley into the study also saw Dr. Astley's figure seated among his books.

Feeling considerable uneasiness about the vicar Mr. Brock telegraphed on Monday to Mr. Muriel at Algiers, asking how the two patients were. Yesterday he received the following reply:—"Both progressing satisfactorily. Have written.—Muriel." This message relieved the fears of the household at the vicarage, but strangely enough, the vicar's figure, or his double, was again seen in the same position last night.

Some two hours later the representative of the "Times" accompanied Mr. Brock and Mrs. Hartley into the study, the candle was placed on the chair as before, and, on looking through the door window, the book-lined study was dimly reproduced, apparently on the blank outer wall of the dining-room. The house-keeper asserted that once more she could see Dr. Astley. This time she said in his robes with a stole over his shoulders. Mr. Brock was not so positive, though inclined to think that the figure was there. The representative, however, could perceive no figure whatever, though the books were plainly to be seen. After a time Mrs. Hartley said that the figure had gone.

Mr. Brock does not believe in spiritualism, but he cannot doubt that he has twice seen Dr. Astley's apparition. He can only explain the phenomenon, he says, by supposing that Dr. Astley has dreamed far away in Algiers that he was back in Norfolk, and that, in some mysterious way, the vicar's form and features have been reproduced before the eyes of the household at the vicarage. There is no portrait of Dr. Astley, by-the-by, in the vicarage study, nor, indeed, is there any other object upon the walls but well-filled bookcases.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JANUARY 11.

THE introduction of the 55-year age rule by the Assistant Minister Finance has been in theory excellent, but in practice it does not commend itself; for the simple reason that heads of departments have shown a disregard of the power to recommend extensions. The rule in question enacts that when an official attains the age of 55 years he shall be liable to be retired on pension, but that the Minister has the power to grant extensions on the recommendations of heads of departments up to five years, that is to say, till the age of 60 is reached, any further extension being subject to His Highness the Nizam's commands. These clauses are in themselves general and proof of the magnanimous spirit of Government, and so far they are beyond cavil. But that is not the real question. It is meet that certain powers should be vested in heads of departments, which, if they are properly used, should never occasion adverse comment. But are they so used? Are heads of departments so severely just to themselves as to be incapable of doing injustice to their subordinates? I know of a number of instances in which men who had attained the age limit, and were fit for active service for some years longer, have been ruthlessly retired, and others who, though physically, if not mentally, unfit have been allowed to remain although they were not even of ornamental value. The rule should be made absolute that when an official has put in 30 years' service or has reached the age of 55 years, he must go on pension. As regards heads of departments, I do not press the point, as it is only too well known that it is easier to give orders than to be able to execute them, providing that intellectual calibre is nowhere near the bursting point or a matter of forgotton history or of no history at all to justify public record. If, however, the right of granting extensions to those on the lower rungs of the ladder is to be tenaciously upheld, I submit there is but one reasonable course open to Government. There should be a Committee of Experts—Heaven forfend the necessity of importing them!—all composed of good men and true, to examine and declare officials fit for further active service, not simply physically but intellectually. If this be done justly and conscientiously, the something which is now rotten in Denmark is sure to be eradicated.

***

A Bangalore paper has spread the rumour that, owing to his health having broken down after his appointment as Parish Priest of Chudderghaut, which entailed arduous duties, Father Pagani is expected to go Home for a change. I am in a position to say that this is not correct, as the Priest in question is doing well and has not the least idea of going for a change.

***

In a previous Note I mentioned that Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden had been appointed Residency Surgeon and Principal of the Medical School here. He arrived last week and took charge of his duties, relieving Lieutenant Berkley-Hill. The latter was presented with a farewell address by the medical students and a souvenir consisting of a walking-stick with a silver handle.

***

The last English Mail brought in a formal announcement from Rome that the Hyderabad See had become vacant and calling upon the local clerical chapter to elect a new Bishop. It is not definitely known where and when the election will take place, but the votes will be kept secret. In due course the selection will be notified from the Vatican and the date of consecration will be fixed.

***

The Central Relief Committee have accepted the estimates for the restoration of the Afzulgunj and Chadarghat Bridges, viz. Rs. 4,14,783 and Rs. 2,93,305, respectively; but on the suggestion of Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk, who considered the figures rather high, it was resolved to revise the estimates before submitting them for the approval of His Highness. I suppose that this has been done, as the work of excavating foundations has been commenced. I am glad to note that metal fences will replace the old parapet walls which, while widening the bridges, will be a sensible precaution against another flood.

***

The St. George's Grammar School has been reduced to the standard of a Middle School, while the Girls' School attached to it remains a High School. What accentuates the position that has supervened in the history of St. George's is that the Stanley Girls' School, which is of comparatively recent growth, has now been recognised by the Madras University as a High School. The "Hyderabad Chronicle," in the year 1903, forecasted the fate that was awaiting the St. George's Grammar School. The reason of the collapse had its origin in 1903, when troubles arose on the Committee amongst the members themselves. It was divided into two factions, both having a personal character, who held tenaciously to their views; but, as in the case of everything in Hyderabad, undesirable influences prevailed with disastrous results.

***

Father Geradelli has been appointed Rector of the Chaddarghat All Saints' Institution in place of Father Mariani, who acted for some months. The change appears to promise well, as the present Rector is doing away with teachers whom he considered insufficiently qualified. He would be going one better if he could arrange to place the institution in the hands of Christian Brothers, who are sure to restore the institution to its pristine dignity of a college. And with the collapse of St. George's Grammar School, there is no reason why the All Saints' Institution should not, in the course of time, under the managemsnt of the Christain Brothers, become the centre of education for our youths.

SIR LOUIS DANE'S TOUR.

Six Hundred Miles in a Motor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 18.

From Thursday next till the end of the month the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will be on tour in the south-east corner of the province, and it is notable that the whole of the tour, which will involve from five to six hundred miles of travel, will be accomplished by motor.

TAKING advantage of the distaste for Austrin goods aroused among Indian Mahomedans by the high-handed action of Austria as exemplified in the annexation of two Turkish Provinces, the "Paisa Akhbar" of Lahore has issued the prospectus of a projected Joint Stock Company for the manufacture of fezzes and felt hats. A factory will shortly be started with a capital of Rs. 2,50,000 divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. Fezzes to the value of thousands of rupees are imported into India every year from Austria.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

THE ART GALLERY.

Under a "sketchy little thing" exhibited by Jones there hangs a printed card which bears the words—"Do not touch with canes or umbrellas." An appreciative small boy added the following postcript:—"Take an Axe."

* * *

DID SHE MEAN IT.

It was indeed a beautiful night. The gentle zephyrs played musically amid the delicate frends of the turnip-tops and wafted from far-distant fields the subtle perfume of the luscious onion and the fragrance of decaying cabbages.

"Betsy," he whispered, as they sat together on the fence surrounding Mrs. Filligan's pigsty, "'ow beautiful you be! Jes' think of it, Betsy! When us be married us will have a pig of our own! Think of that, Betsy!"

"Ian," she whispered a note of resentment in her voice, "what do I care for pigs? I shan't want a pig when I've got you."

Then all was silent once more, save for the musical frolies of the zephyrs already mentioned.

* * *

HER REASON FOR IT.

One day last week an old lady entered the waterworks office. A gentleman chancing to be leaving the building encountered the woman in a low corridor and directed her to the floor above. She ascended the stairs and made straight for the chief office. In the outer room she met a gentlemanly and urbane assistant, and the following dialogue ensued:—

"Is this the waterworks office?"

"No, ma'am; that is right across the hall."

"Is the office open now?"

"Yes but it will close in about a minute," said the polite officer, glancing at his watch.

"Well then, I'll come again in the morning. I say, young man, what's the matter with the reservoirs?"

"I didn't know they were out of order. I supposed they were full of water."

"Then why is it we don't get any water in our house?"

"I'm sure I don't know."

"Do you think they could tell me at the waterworks office?"

"They might give you some information."

"What time does the office open in the morning?"

"Ten o'clock."

"What? and closes at 4?"

"And closes at 4 madam."

"Well, it's no wonder we don't have any water if the office isn't open any longer than that?"

* * *

UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

An interesting case was being heard in a London court.

"You are the plaintiff in this case, I believe?" said the counsel for the defence to Mr. Ferry.

"I am."

"And you are suing Mr. Train for 10ft. of ground more than you own?"

"But I do own it. That's why I'm suing for possession."

"You think your land extends 10ft. east on what Mr. Train claims as his?"

"Yes."

"How long have you claimed this 10ft?"

"Ever since I had it surveyed two years ago."

"Why did you not bring a suit for it sooner?"

"I was trying to obtain it amicably without going to law."

"Mr. Ferry, so recently as last December you laid no claim to this 10 ft. now in dispute."

"What's that?"

"Did you not, one day last December, tell Mr. Train that your ground came only to the point which he claims as his? Now, refresh your memory, and remember you are under oath. The occasion I refer to was on Tuesday afternoon, Madox was present."

"W-e-l-l," replied Ferry, after a thoughtful pause "that was when we were shovelling the snow off our pavements."

PRESENCE OF MIND.

Presence of mind is the quality which, above all others, the military man should cultivate.

"Captain, we are entirely out of ammunition," said an orderly sergeant to his commander on a field day.

"What entirely out of ammunition?" exclaimed the captain.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Then cease firing," said the captain.

* * *

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

"Papa," she said as the old man came in late, young Mr. Sampson proposed to me to-night and I refused him. And, oh! papa. I am afraid he is heart broken."

"He told me about it," said the old man.

"Then you met him?"

"Yes, he's down at the club playing billiards."

* * *

LITTLE BY LITTLE.

A small youth entered a pawnshop and placed a frying pan on the counter.

"Thrup-pence on the pan, mister," he demanded in a shrill voice.

The assistant picked up the pan to examine it; but quickly dropped it, exclaiming angrily:—

"Why it's hot, you rascal!"

"Of course it is," replied the youth; "muvver's just fried the sossidge in it, an' she's waitin' for the money ter get the beer!"

* * *

OFF THE LINE.

"I am reminded," said the new teacher, "of the career of a boy who was once no larger than many of you whom I see before me.

"He played truant when he was sent to school, went fishing every Sunday, ran away from home when he was ten years old learned to drink, smoke and play cards; he went into bad company, became a pickpocket, then a forger, and one day in a fit of drunkenness he committed murder.

"Children," he continued impressively, "where do you think that boys is now?"

"He stands before us!" cried one of the youngsters in a shrill voice remembering an answer accepted that a short time before.

* * *

ENTITLED TO IT.

The annual inspection of the Territorial battalion had taken place and had passed of satisfactorily. The Colonel gave the order to march and the band struck up a lively air and stopped off briskly.

On the left of the front rank, however, there was a big trombone-player, and this individual stood stock still. Naturally, this manœuvre threw the rest of his moving comrades into confusion and caused them to cease playing.

"Move on man!" roared the colonel—"march! What on earth are you waiting for?"

"Be aisy, sir—be aisy" said the trombone player. "I've got fifteen bars rest."

* * *

SAILORS' PICKINGS.

A great liner ploughed her way over a blue and smooth sea. Here and there on this liner sailors, with pots of paint and huge brushes, painted cowls, stanchions, rails, everything they could reach.

Suddenly dropping his brush, one of these sailors rushed to a man in a black suit.

"Oh, sir," he cried distressfully, "you've sat down on fresh white paint."

Like a rocket the man leaped to his feet, curled himself acrobatically, and stared at the seat of his trousers.

"But I've got a bottle of benzine in my bunk," said the sailor, "I'll run and get it. I'll have your clothes all right in a jiffy."

Soon the clothes were all right, and the man ere he strolled jauntily off "a little wet and smelly, perhaps) gave the sailor a shilling.

"That's the third to-day, Bill," the man said to his mate. "I tell you, what with all tins paintin' us jackies do nearly as well on tips as the stewards.

"That's right," said Bill. "I made five shillings myself yesterday with that little bottle of benzine."

* * *

MEANEST MAN ON EARTH.

Jeremiah Stones is even meaner than the man who split up his wife's tombstone to repair his doorstep with. Stones was an inveterate tobacco smoker, but as his wife detested the practice and made home tempestuous and stormy for him when he indulged in the habit there he always smoked when away during the day, and declared to his wife that he had stopped permanently. But one evening upon entering the front door and drawing out his handkerchief he accidentally pulled out his packet of tobacco and without noticing it left it lying on the floor.

When Stones sat down to his tea his wife walked in the with the tobacco in her hand and, looking Stones firmly in the eye said, "Do you know to whom this belongs?"

With great presence of mind, Stones turned scowling to his eldest boy and said, with severe voice, "Immortal Mars! Is it possible that you have begun to smoke tobacco, you young reprobate? Where'd you get that nasty stuff? What d'you mean by such conduct, you young villain? Haven't I told you often enough to let tobacco alone? Come hear to me or I'll tear the jacket off you!"

And as he spoke the stern father made a grab at the boy and dragged him out into the entry, where he chastised him with a cane. Then Stones threw the tobacco over the fence, where he went out and got it in the morning and enjoyed it during the day.

"Merciful heaven!" he exclaimed when he told us about it, "what should I have done if my children had been all girls? It makes and old father's heart glad when he feels that he has a boy he can depend upon in such emergencies."

SORROWS OF A PANTOMIME-WRITER.

IT is a curious record of shattered illusions that lies in the prompt-book of my first pantomime, which is still in my possession. Many years have passed since that event, yet, looking over the book at random, I can recall the dreams of fame which spurred me to flights of wit and fancy, as I slowly fashioned the lines and elaborated the scenes. The first surprise came when I handed the finished book to the manager. He read portions of it aloud as if it were a writ. I watched him anxiously. He never moved a muscle except to keep his cigar alight. At length he closed the book and delivered judgment:—"Not bad, on the whole, but too talky—much too talky! However, Slicer will put that right." "Slicer?" I queried. "He's the stage manager," was the reply. "I don't know him," I said. "You will," said he significantly. "And now about terms? What do you want for the book?" I ventured to name what I thought was a fair figure, and he laughed for the first time. It was a sudden, awful laugh, which led to a compromise, in which I received about the price of a decent bicycle.

I continued to compromise throughout the rehearsals yielding to the blue pencil of Mr. Slicer, altering and re-altering, condensing and rewriting considerable portions of the piece, so as to give the artists every facility for getting their special effects. Once only when I was asked for a few fresh lines to introduce a knockabout "turn" in the Fairy Boudoir scene, did I jib at the incongruity of the thing. I flatly refused the lines. Alas! the "turn" went in without them, and proved to be one of the "hits" of the pantomime. I may add here that with a few well-chosen words I have introduced a Continental drawing-room "turn" into "Crusoe's Island Fortress," a collapsible billiard table speciality into a "Palm Grove," and an aquatic act (with tank) into a "Baron's Kitchen." But this is nothing compared with what can be introduced into a baron's kitchen—knock-abouts, performing elephants, merry brickmakers, up-the river fit-ups, and so on. There is indeed very little you cannot introduce into the baron's kitchen when you understand the stage, as it is backed with "flats" instead of "cloths," and can be expanded according to the available stage room. With a "palace" scene, on the other hand, the painter is a personage to be reckoned with. You dare not interfere with his back cloth. I have seen all sorts of "specialities" debarred in a palace scene—even a daring trapeze act.

The author has to connect these various scenes and incidentals, and explain their introduction. One of my happiest effects, I remember, was a couplet spoken by the fairy queen to explain the changing of a snow scene into a Thames regatta scene. The words were:—

Arise, O flowers! O birds, your songs attune,
And take us back again to leafy June.
Unfortunately the Fairy Queen would continue to make the couplet read:—
Arise, O flowers! O songs, your birds attune, &c.

Seemingly, however, nobody was aware of this except the author.

With "cuts" and alterations, the libretto was an amorphous thing by the time the opening performance was reached. Many illusions had vanished by this time, yet I was still hopeful. I looked forward with interest to certain scenes which I felt would stand or fall by the dialogue and not by the extraneous effects introduced. Especially was this the case with regard to the opening Demon Scene. There, indeed, I thought, was my chance; for I had worked out the issue of the clashing forces of good and evil with striking allusions to all the burning topics of the day. Unfortunately the Demon King was a mere vocalist, and not an actor used to delivering couplets. With his first utterance he threw himself into what he conceived to be the spirit of the part by strutting and stamping, and with many gloating and truculent "Ha, ha's!" Nobody could hear what he was saying—not even the good Fairy Firefly, who had to take up her cues, at a hazard, whenever he was out of breath. The hand saved the situation by playing him down; and from that time onwards his lines were cut almost to the bare cues. In their place he was given a free hand in the matter of "Ha, ha's!" but there was no sense left in the part. As a disappointment to the author this was bad enough; but the worst of it was that nobody seemed to miss the words, not even the audience.

And so, through one cause and another, my best-written lines were never spoken, or, when spoken, never heard. As for the rest of the "book"—the jokes, puns, and witticisms, upon which I had placed such reliance,—a special and peculiar fate was reserved for them the first intimation of which came with the entrance of the comedians. Hitherto I had been under the impression that the characteristic irrelevancy of pantomime witticisms to characters or situations was the fault of the authors. I set out to remedy this when I first took my book in hand, and at the close of the task I flattered myself—and not without reason, I think—that I had to some extent succeeded. I can hardly hope to indicate this in any brief extract from the manuscript, where an explanation of the context would take up too much space; but the following lines were, in my opinion, necessary to introduce the characters and the situation I was working up:—

Villagers: Long live the Baron!
Baron: There, now! Could anyone doubt my popularity? I let my tenants do exactly what they like; and they do it, don't you?
Villagers: We do, Baron.
Baron: Yes, you "do" Baron pretty often over the rents.

I was quite aware that the comedians were allowed a certain latitude in delivering their lines, but the actual rendering of these words—which I am able to reproduce now from the old prompt-book—added another to my list of surprises:—

Villagers: Long live the Baron!
Baron: What ho! Ain't I popular!

BY THE WAY.

PLANTS AND THE BATH.

Herr Molisch, in "Umschau," has been drawing attention to the method of accelerating the growth of plants by means of warm baths. The horticulturist is ever on the watch for new dodges whereby he may be able to produce flowers or fruits at times when they are "out of season." It has long been known that plants require periods of rest. The potato for instance, likes to sleep the whole winter through. But it has been found that this long sleep may be dispensed with. If potatoes be exposed to a temperature just above freezing-point for a couple of weeks after they are harvested the long sleep will be found to be unnecessary. Others have tried exposing plants to the stimulus of ether, It has been found that if during the natural period of rest a branch of lilac be exposed for a couple of days to ether it will immediately begin to grow. But ether is expensive compared with warm water, and its use in the greenhouse lacks the element of safety. The top of a rooted lilac-bush was placed for one hour in water at from 88deg. to 90deg., and then in a greenhouse at about 60deg. In forty days the bush was in full leaf and flower. Another bush which had been placed in the house without the preliminary bath had its buds only just opening, In the case of catkins, six days after the bath they were many times larger than before, while unbathed branches remained unchanged. And the odd thing is that if after the bath the plants are left in the open air, the stimulus lies dormant for even as long as a month. If then placed in the greenhouse they behave as if they have just come from the bath. The duration of the bath varies with the plants, but it is not often prolonged for more than twelve hours. The high temperature creates a demand for oxygen, and the water prevents free access to the necessary gas. Normal respiration is checked, and the buds are injured. Eighty-six degrees is high enough for the gooseberry and the hazel, whereas the birch requires a fever temperature of 104 deg. Some plants must be bathed just after the fall of the leaf, but others are unaffected until later. At the end of the natural period of sleep the bath will even stay the growth.

KEEPING UP HIS DIGNITY.

"You have to keep up a proper sense of dignity in your staff," observed the stout, prosperous man, as he talked after dinner. "Now the other week one of my men was ill, so I went round to his place to see that he was not playing old soldier. It was at the back of the post-office, and as dirty a hole as I've ever been in—one untidy room up a wretched staircase, with black-faced children shouting and playing all about. You know I felt ashamed that any fellow employed by me should live in a hole like that. I talked to him about it when he got back to business but all he said was: 'Oh! it's all right Sir. I'm comfortable enough and it's the best I can do for six shillings a week!' Then you ought to pay a little more, I said. You see, I was giving the fellow twenty-four shillings a week, and you can't give more for that sort of work, can you?" "No! that's all it's worth," answered a neighbour. "You can get any number to do it for the same." "Yes, it's all it's worth," went on the stout man. "But, you know, it made me miserable thinking that a man of mine should be content to live like that—quite got on my mind." "I know just how you'd feel," said his companion. "But what can you do?" "Just what I asked myself." replied the employer, "What can you do? Preyed on my mind, it did. So I gave him the sack. You must have men who will keep up the dignity of the firm."

PERVERTED VIEW OF EMPIRE.

"Canada and Australia are the true homes for the emigrating Briton," says the President of the Immigration League of Australasia. Emigration to Africa, he is of opinion, should be discouraged. "Such small and scattered settlements" as Cape Colony or Natal are but a source of weakness, he argues, to the Empire and will in all probability be submerged beneath the growing native population. This will strike everybody as a most pernicious doctrine. If Britons had always followed the plan of holding aloof from shores where they were likely to be submerged by natives where would the British Empire be now? The Pilgrim Fathers were in imminent danger of being overwhelmed by the tomahawks of the Red Indians, but they did not cowardly turn tail. The Dutch pioneers on Dingaan's flay had to fight for their lives against a treacherous horde of Zulus, but they went on to conquer and replenish the earth. The whole history of the Empire is a struggle against odds, and now, forsooth, we are to throw up the sponge and concentrate our settlers in pleasant places. Quite apart too from ordinary ideas of pluck and steadfastness, the mission of the colonist, whether he realises it or not, is to civilise the barbaric races amongst whom he casts his lot. Who will maintain that the Zulus in Natal are not distinctly better off for the advent of the white man? Yet the white man, according to the view of the Australasian Immigration League, cannot do better than scuttle from those shores, and leave the natives to revert to their original barbarism. Is this the Australian conception of Empire?

AS LECTURER.

Sir Frederick Bridge is a delightful lecturer. But it must not be supposed that he squeezes out the "facts" to make way for his drollery. He will often drive a point home in the midst of the laughter. "Singers," he once remarked, "who make the most effect are not always the singers with the most magnificent voices. They are the singers who use their brains." Then perhaps a second afterwards he will tell you that "every musical pirate ought to be hanged with a 'common chord'"!

RARE.

[Millionaires who laugh are rare.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie.]

Walking through the joyous city
Where the crowds are ever gay,
Hearing catches wise and witty
Of the things that passers say,
Seeing sights that make his brothers
Blithe as larks, as kittens glad,
One there walks who scarcely smothers
Sighs and groans, for more than others,
He is sad.

Not for him the dome of heaven
Lights its star-bespangled blue;
Not for him that kindly leaven
Giving life a roseate hue;
Wrinkled brow and stern-set features
Show a soul as sore as strong—
One who knows all kindly teachers,
And all cheerful, pleasant creatures,
Must be wrong.

'Tis a man whose occupation
Brings him nothing but remorse;
'Tis a man whose wretched station
Breeds the pessimist of course;
'Tis a mortal who has got a
Pulverising load of care—
'Tis a man who's conscious what a
Force is life—a Poet, not a
Millionaire.

A. W. B.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SILK TOILET APRONS FOR VISITING.

A toilet apron for short visits represents a most useful invention, of which every woman who lacks a properly fitted dressing case can become possessed at the cost of a few pence. Its uses are endless at this time of the year, when trains are not over punctual, and the easy half-hour between arrival and the dinner gong generally resolves itself into five minutes' sharp contention with lost brushes and combs. A visiting apron simply consists of a yard of silk in dark green or in some other colour to match the lining of the bag, and which is supplied with as many pockets as the owner finds need for. If, instead of putting away brushes where they have to be hunted for and extracted with much loss of time, they are each slipped into a separate pocket, the apron can be donned in less than a second or laid our flat on the dressing-table, while the contents in either case are immediately forthcoming. In addition to hair and clothes brushes, combs and curling pins, tongs, crimpers, and spirit tin, there are also numbers of small toilet items in the form of powders and creams fresh cotton wool or powder puffs, which are so often mislaid, but which are absolutely necessary when dressing for dinner. and these can be easily given their own small pocket. The apron simply requires rolling up the tie-string or ribbon securing it when filled.

HONEY WATER FOR THE HAIR.

Honey is an old-fashioned toilet remedy which has many uses besides that of softening the hands, and with the addition of a little pure glycerine, prevents the skin from chaping in winter time. Few people, nowadays, however, regard it in its ancient use as a hair lotion, when the ordinary comb honey was looked upon as a valuable preventive of falling hair. In making the lotion, vine tendrils and rosemary were used in addition to the honey, a pint of the latter being slowly distilled with three handfuls of tendrils and the same quantity of rosemary. Each drop of the liquid as it formed was collected, and poured into a jar, when it was considered ready for use.

PASTE FOR THE HANDS.

Take a quarter of a pound of deer's suet, a quarter of a pint of elder-flower water, the juice of four lemons, three pennyworth of spermaceti, the yolks of two eggs, boiled hard and beaten very fine, and half a pound of bitter almonds, blanched and beaten fine; mix it altogether for half an hour, then put it in pots, with a little lavender water on the top, and by so doing it will keep six months. This paste is to prevent chapping.

LIP SALVE.

Take two drachms of sweet oil, two scruples and six grains of white wax, half a drachm and eight grains of spermaceti, five grains of balsam of pine, and half a scruple of alkanet root, and dissolve it all over a slow fire.

LADY YARMOUTH'S SOAP.

Take one pound of common brown soap, one ounce of spermaceti, and half an ounce of camphor; pound these together, and mix them well with the soap, put it into a glazed pot, and set it in a kettle of water. Let it boil until the whole is dissolved, then beat the soap with a wooden spoon till cold. It should look like smooth cream.

IRELAND IN THE DUELLING DAYS.

At least three hundred notable duels were computed to have been fought in Ireland in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. No gentleman was held to fill his station in life properly till he had smelt powder, and one of the first inquiries always made concerning a newcomer into any neighbourhood was, "Has he blazed?"

Galway and Tipperary were considered the foremost counties for duelling. Galway carried off the palm for swordsmanship, whilst the duellists of Tipperary were the most accurate and deadly shots. Mayo came not far behind in either branch of the art and was followed, though more distantly, by Sligo and Roscommon.

During the General Election of 1783, when Colonel Martin unsuccessfully contested the county Galway, one of his strongest supporters upon the hustings was a Mr. D'Arcy, a very fluent speaker endowed with a fund of humour, a powerful Irish brogue, and unlimited courage. He had, however, unhappily lost the use of his lower limbs, and was therefore transported from place to place in a sedan chair, or carried, where the chair could not go, in the arms of the brawny chairmen. During the election, which, by the way, lasted nearly two months, he received some affront from a young gentleman belonging to the opposite camp, a stranger in those parts, and promptly called him out. The young man was naturally averse to fight a man considerably older than himself under such unequal conditions, and he begged that Mr. D'Arcy would nominate some one of his friends to meet him. D'Arcy, furiously incensed, swore that it was not his fashion, nor the fashion of the county Galway, to fight by proxy, and that he himself and no other would fight the young spark. Having therefore no alternative, the latter went to the ground at the time appointed, and found D'Arcy seated in an arm-chair and eager for the fray. Not to be outdone, the younger man despatched his second for another arm-chair, and, sitting opposite each other, the combatants fought several rounds till the seconds at last intervened and the affair terminated.

AN IRISHMAN'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.

John Toler, who was afterwards Lord Norbury and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was the younger son of an impoverished Tipperary landlord. His father, when he lay dying, called him to his bedside, and told him that as the estate must pass to his elder brother, all he could bequeath to him was £50 and his dueling-pistols,—a handsome, silver-mounted pair of barkers such as were heirlooms in most Irish families at that day, being handed down from father to son and marked, some of them, with a nick for every man they had brought down.

"Now, Jack," said the dying man, "always be ready to keep up the credit of the family and the honour of an Irish gentleman."

Toler took the paternal advice to heart, and became no less renowned for his deeds of arms than for his legal attainments. He obtained a seat in the Irish House of Commons, and being a thick-and-thin adherent of the Government, he was always the man whom the Administration relied upon to challenge any member of the Opposition who made himself obnoxious. His promotion in consequence was so rapid, that it was said he "shot up" into preferment.

THE YOUNG TURKS.

The Committee is probably the most remarkable directing board the world has ever seen. It is absolutely impersonal. It has no leader, no group of leaders, party or faction. It meets under the direction of a chairman, but the dignity of the chair lasts but for one "seance," the function of which passes in rotation. Its decisions are impersonal. Its extent even, and the form of its deliberations, are unknown outside the circle it encloses. It is the Committee, and, to the outside world, that is all there is to it.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

AERIAL WARFARE.

It is curious that while the chief Continental nations are deeply absorbed in aerostatics, and are making the most remarkable progress with flying machines, we in England are content to look on, or at the best to do next to nothing. It is to rouse us from this apathy that Mr. R. P. Hearne has written "Aerial Warfare" (The Bodley Head), with an introduction by Sir Hiram S. Maxim. The opening chapters are a most useful summary of what has been done in a practical way for the improvement of balloons and aeroplanes, and it is satisfactory to learn that Mr. Hearne considers the late Mr. F. H. Wenham, who died in August last, to be the inventor of the aeroplane used by the Wrights and their rivals, and that to England goes the honour of the discovery. The first officially recorded flight in Europe in a motor aeroplane was that achieved by M. Santos Dumont on September 13, 1906, when he flew twelve yards. Only short distances were recorded until 1908, when the most astonishing advance was made. On January 13, Mr. Henry Farman flew 1,093 yards in 1m. 28secs., but this record did not last long, for both Mr. Farman and M. Delagrange repeatedly beat it, until, on September 21, Mr. Wilbur Wright flew 56 miles in 1h. 31m. 25 4-5secs., an achievement which is as yet the world's record.

DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS.

Dirigible balloons are of much older date than aeroplanes, and the chief work with them of late has been done by Count Zeppelin. M. Santos Dumont, and the brothers Lebaudy. Count Zeppelin has been supported by the German Government and the French Government has also built some remarkable balloons, but in England we have lagged behind, not so much from want of capable men as from the lack of money, for neither the Government nor private individuals have shown anything like the enterprise manifested abroad. Our military airship was defective and inadequate, but the experimental work all through has been starved for lack of funds, and in the circumstances better results were impossible. The British Treasury estimate for the total expenditure on military aeronautical work for 1908-9 was £13,750—a lower expenditure than in any year since 1902. As a single well-equipped dirigible costs about £10,000, the British Balloon Department cannot turn out such a vessel when they are only allowed £13,750 for the working of the whole establishment. At least £100,000 is needed for the work if England is to draw level with France and Germany. The first use of balloons for military purposes was made by France and the first authentic case of a balloon being employed in warfare was by the French at the battle of Fleurus in 1794. Ballooning was introduced into the English Army in 1879, but neither in Egypt in 1882 nor in the Boer War was much done, though in 1885 excellent work was done in Bechuanaland and the Soudan by the

BALLOON DETACHMENTS

sent out. Though hampered by want of funds, the staff in this one particular work must be reckoned among the most efficient in the world. The administrators have built up a splendid corps, and the British war balloons are, in their own limited sphere of activity, the most suitable for hard work yet constructed. The pity is that the higher authorities profess to have no anxiety as to the future of the dirigible balloon. The English Government hold the erroneous idea that that they can start building successful airships at any time, but they forget that they have absolutely no past experience in such work, and thus lack the power and the means to carry it out quickly. They have let our great neighbours get over five years' start of us in acquiring that skill in building and operating vessels which is only to be gained in the same way that they have gained it.

Sensational books have brought much ridicule on the science of aeronautics, but airships will be useful in warfare for gaining information respecting harbours and fortifications, for despatch and signalling work, for directing artillery fire, destroying railways and communications, making raids and surprise attacks, and for other similar purposes. Against this must be set the facts that the aerial sea is unsuited for the carriage of heavy loads or large bodies of men; that the mobility of the air renders it liable to many and violent fluctuations, which disturb or prevent aerial navigation, and that the duration of time for which a vessel can keep in the air is limited. At present aerial vessels are almost

FAIR WEATHER CRAFT

and for some time to come this will limit their usefulness for warlike operations. But we must be prepared for a startlingly rapid improvement in aerial vessels, and nothing but a long course of practical experience will enable aeronauts to take advantage of these developments. The practicable airship is less than six years old, and in that time we have arrived at vessels with speeds of thirty-five miles an hour and with records of journeys up to three hundred miles and with a theoretical range of one thousand miles. No such progress has been made in any other branch of locomotion, and this rapid improvement is still going on, so that not even the most expert can foretell the developments that are likely to occur within the next few years.

The airship should have a most revolutionary effect on warfare, since it well nigh destroys strategy and those surprise movements which have been developed to such a science in modern warfare. Practically no move could escape aerial scouts, and reports to headquarters could be made with astonishing rapidity. It is now clear that the airship may prove a terrible instrument of destruction in itself by discharging explosives and aerial torpedoes, and by passing almost vertically over the ship, fort, or other object it seeks to destroy, and then

RAINING DOWN EXPLOSIVES.

Even in the present state of aerial science destructive raids could be carried out by a State superior in the matter of airships, and in addition to the damage which could be done, a panic would almost certainly be created among troops over whose heads even a few airships were hovering. Airships can only be driven off by airships, and the country which allows itself to fall behind in this matter lays itself open to a most ruinous and disastrous attack within a few hours of a sudden declaration of war. There is no exaggeration whatever about Mr. Hearne's language, but still the uncomfortable suspicion remains that England might easily be raided from the Continent without being able to defend herself from an assault which might do fearful damage at the cost of half a dozen lives. Not the least interesting feature of the book is the collection of photographs of nearly every modern airship of importance. These show what is being done in actual flight, and add to the value of a most fascinating work.

RADIUM IN THE EARTH.

The existence of radium in the earth may have important effects in modifying its physical constitution. It has been suggested, for example, that its presence might retard the cooling of the earth, and so lengthen the time hitherto allowed by physical considerations for its geological history. Hence special interest attaches to the investigations of the Hon. R. J. Strutt, of which he has just given an account in his discourse at the Royal Institution. This distinguished experimenter has specially studied the manifestations of radio-activity in the rocks and minerals as they occur in the earth's crust.

RADIUM IN GRANITE VEINS.

Pitchblende, the mineral from which radium was first obtained, occurs in veins in the granite rocks. In it the radium of the earth seems to be concentrated. Mr. Strutt refers to an interesting experiment of Sir W. Crookes illustrating the radio-activity of this mineral. A polished slab of pitchblende, intergrown with other substances, was placed in contact with a photographic plate. By this means a photograph of the pitchblende part of the slab was obtained.

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Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [18TH JANUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
3 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs ...	1,80,000	Port Said	Mercantile Bank.
2 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs ...	1,12,500	London	Chartered Bank.
48 Bars Silver ...	80,097	Do.	Do.
439 Bars Silver..	8,10,288	Do.	Indian Specie Bank.
2 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs ...	1,65,000	Port Said	National Bank.
1 Box Gold Bullion ...	76,800	London	Indian Specie Bank.
157 Bars Silver...	3,02,295	Do.	International Bank.
2 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs ...	16,050	Aden	Sundry importers.
2 Bundles Gold Coins and Rs.	3 600	Barhein	Do.
1 Do Do	1,504	Koweit	A Essao.
	1,302	C Mandvi	Mac. Mackenzie & Co.
1 Bundle Rupees.			
1 do. do.	1,685	Muscat	Do.
2 do. do.	4,000	Barhein	Do.
1 do. do.	324	Dwarka	Do.
1 do. Sov & Rs	16	Porbunder	Do.
1 Parcel Sovs ...	2,250	Chindi	D. Anandjee.
1 Box Rupees ...	3,000	Lamoo	P. Valjee.

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Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. „ 14th Jan.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. „ 12th Jan.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :

The Market opened steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 31-32d. on demand but there are very few buyers. Possibly better terms are available but buyers are not attracted. Credits are quoted at 1s. 4 5-32d. three months' sight with few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady to firm following the rise in silver.

We quote :—

T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—4 months sight ..	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169½
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	13[illegible] 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	132 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days sight ...	176

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 94 1-4 ready and 94 5-16 for the settlement and closes unchanged with small buyers. There is however very little doing. Calcutta market is steady at 94 1-4 ready and 94 7-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94 4
1st Settlement — ...	„	94 5

Bullion :—

On Saturday the price of Bar silver in London closed 3-16 better at 24 5-16 ready and 24 1-8 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-4 up at 52 3-8. Locally the market opened at 62 7-16 ex-duty but the dealers have been buying and the market closes at 62 3-4. Forward rates are also firmer and it is considered that fairly large shipment orders have been sent to London to-day. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	62	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	14	0
2nd Settlement	62	9	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The following are the Visible Supply and Into Sight figures received here yesterday as compared with those of the two previous years.

	Visible Supply.	Into Sight.
1909 ...	5,030,000 bales.	9,390,000 bales.
1908 ...	4,350,000 „	7,450,000 „
1907 ...	4,930,000 „	9,150,000 „

The local market opened steady with little change in prices. Settlements of January contracts are proceeding, and there is some enquiry by Japan shippers for February delivery, and also for March and April fine Broach. A moderate business is reported. Prices for contracts close as under.

The demand for ready cotton to-day was very moderate, and only a small business was reported.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	233-4	Mar.08
Good M. G. Broach	227 1/4	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kamptl ...	215	Jan.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	207	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	199	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	199	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	187	„
Fine M. G. K. Khandeish ...	192-3	„
Fine M. G. Kumptas	187	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	189	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	178 1/2	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	227	May

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 40,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·02	5 01	5·00	5·00
+05	+05	+04	+05

May.-June	June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·99	4·99	4·99	4·91	4·87
+05	+05	+05	+05	+06

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 3 6 B. T.
April-May ... ... „ 7 15 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is easier with only a small enquiry.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May ... Rs. 7 10 6 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat „ ... „ 8 3 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steady with a small business doing.

We quote :—

Sold White 85 p.c. ... ... Rs. 47 0 0
Mimbara ... ... „ 48 4 0
White Khandeish ... ... „ 43 12 0
Black Kutni ... ... „ 44 8 0

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 30 0 0
April-May ... ... „ 5 14 6 R.T.

Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 9 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... „ 9 8 0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0
Jan.-Feb. ... ... „ 24 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Showseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 6 14 0 B. T.

Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 42 0 0

Tone—Steady.

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 5 8 0 R.T.
White Pessi 85 per cent., Apl.-May „ 5 14 0

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,465 X.D.
India	72 C. D.
Indian Specie Bank	55 1-2 C.D.

Mills :—

Crescent	108 3-4
David	425
Empress	330
Manockji Petit	3,205
New Great Eastern	212 1-2

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	129
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ord. ...	125
„ „ Pref.	155 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	313½
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,115
Treacher & Co	630

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	108
Ahmedabad-Prantej	580
Amritsar-Patti	108
Tapti-Valley	420

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	15,230 bales.
Wheat	907 cwts.
Linseed	2,559 „
Rapeseed	1,285 „
Gingellyseed	11,825 „
Poppyseed	204 „
Groundnuts	2,243 „
Castorseed	3,999 „
Rice	3,886 „
Myrabollams	6,889 „
Cottonseed...	47,069 „
Mowraseed...	248 „
Gram	878 „
Joowar	192 „
Maize	nil. „

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 16th Jan. 1909, as compared with the statement of 9th Jan. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 9. Rs.	Jan 16. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,99,000	1,01,99,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	33,52,719	33,49,276
Public Deposits at Branches ...	76,20,426	37,45,438
Other Deposits ...	8,86,69,360	8,83,61,491
Post Bills ...	18,700	20,141
Sundries ...	22,54,760	18,87,796
Rs....	11,86,63,246	11,74,64,142
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,33,88,171	1,31,13,016
Other authorised Securities.	23,50,209	23,02,427
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,78,94,007	182,42,601
Loans do. do.	2,37,86,405	2,30,56,619
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,83,70,167	1,88,59,480
Dead Stock ...	3,02,589	3,02,926
Stamps ...	6,783	6,678
Bullion ...	1,46,045	1,37,756
Balances with other Banks.	14,59,743	13,03,152
Sundries ...	4,74,762	4,61,886
Cash ...	4,04,84,360	3,96,47,601
	11,86,63,246	11,74,64,142

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th January.

531.—DUTIES.

Orderly Officer for the week,
Lieut. R. W. Fisher.
Next for duty, Lieut. A. Saunders.
Orderly Sergeants,
Sergt. T. W. Venn and Sergt. R. Barker.

532. DRILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday next, the 23rd instant, at 5 p.m. for 6" B. L. C. Gun and Battery Drill.

Dress, Khaki and Caps.

E. E. COMPANY.

The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground Fort to man Defence Lights.

534.—RESIGNATION.

The following extract is published for information.

Bombay Castle 5-1-9.

* * * *

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Captain Harold Oliphant Coates resigns his Commission, Dated 17 November 1908.

535 LECTURE.

A Lecture will be delivered by the Adjut at the B. V. A Club, Apollo Bunder, on the 21st inst. (Thursday) at 7 p. m. Subject: Manning and Fighting midium guns.

All Officers, non-Com Officers and Specialists are requested to attend.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 19th January.

676.—Detail for the week ending 23rd instant :—

To-day, Tuesday, 19th inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-30 p.m. for a Route March, in place of 6 p.m.

Refreshments will be provided.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

The Commandant hopes that members will make a special effort to attend this parade.

Wednesday, 20th instant.—Proficiency Class on the Maidan at 6-30 p. m.

2. All Recruits of the current season to parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Thursday, 21st instant—"L", Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

2. "I," "K" & "M" Co's. Parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

Dress—Uniform.

Saturday, 23rd instant—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Uniform.

677.—Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February, 1909.

General's Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 6th February 1909.

678. Promotions. The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in K Coy with effect from this date :—

No. 5840 Corpl V. Threlfall to be Sergeant.
No. 5513 L Corpl S Hallams to be Corporal.
No. 5798 Cadet J Connel to be Lce Corporal.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

A MEASURE, which has been described as the longest private Bill on record, has been deposited at the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons. This Bill, which is known as "The Bury Corporation Bill," consists of 342 clauses and sixteen sch dules.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465xd
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 „	72
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,545
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,140
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	5 131
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 „	56
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	3 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25 £12-10	£1-15s. 6 „	xd £75½ old issue now issue £18½
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100		308
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾ c-o	14
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	129
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter share...	625	625	82½	xd 2,220
Bombay Burma New Issue...			300	435
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	P. £10 O. £10	10 £10	p. c. 6 Nill.	155 125
Bombay Ice Mfc...	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company ...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	347½ 23½
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	375
Delhi Flour ...	200	200	16	137
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship ...	100	10	1½	2½
John Roberts and Co				
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining...	25	25	Nil	8 annas
Kemp and Co ...	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 204
Marcks and Co...	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
Phillips and Co ...	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co....	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Shivrajpur ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	495
Syndicate... ...	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company...	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	8	80
Tata Iron & Steel Co., Limited...	100 O. 75 D. 30 P.150	100 £ 15 60 40	Nil. ... 2dis	nom 20 die. 12 67
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 33
Trencher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	630

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	480
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Asun Voorjee ...	500	500	50	400
Bezar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	63xd Dy. 49
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250		615
Bombay United...	250	250	20	505
Century ...	100	100	50	337½
Central India...	500	500	85	1,840
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	70	1575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,115
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	215
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	740
Crescent ...	100	100	5	110
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
David	250	250	20	425
Ebrahim Pabany...	250	250	10	180
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	330
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	285
Finlay Mills ...	250	250		272½
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,710
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Globe Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Buttoughs	500	500	25	437½
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	125
Indian Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	325
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	185
Jawraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divi 335	390
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatau Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor... ...	500	500	25	810
Leopold	100	100	3	53
Luxmidas... ...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	80	1,500
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,00	150	3,205
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	212½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	730
Phœnix	100	100	5	105
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	820
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,055
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahratta... ...	250	25	20	295
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	1,400
Sun	250	250	25	150
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,240
Textile...	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills ...				130
The Fazulbhai Mills				285
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India... ...	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,800
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort...	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoll	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	130
Khandeish... ...	250	250	20	350
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	... ...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil ...	400	400	50	640
New Berar	500	500	40	487½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	490
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	560
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

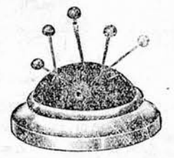
BUY SILVER.

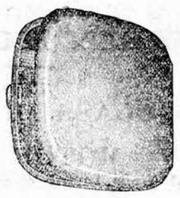
"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

The reproduction of antique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.

The inspection of our stock is solicited.

Silver Everlasting Blotter Ks. 36.


Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.


Silve Cigarette Cas R. 25.

Silver Cabinet Rs. 19. „ C.D.V. „ 5.

Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case. Rs. 32.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

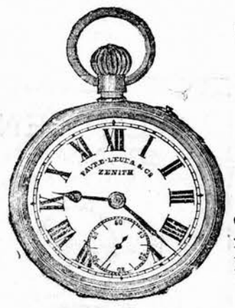
Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA. BOMBAY & POONA.

Zenith-Zenith

BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.



MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold. Rs. 100 to 250
Sterling Silver. „ 35 to 60
Nickel..... „ 25 to 30

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

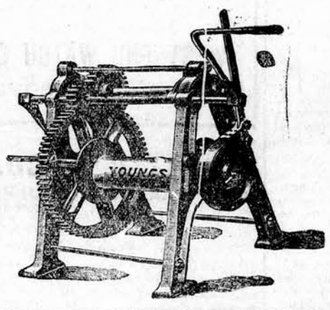
ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. BOMBAY.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.



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Per Hand or Power.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1640.

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Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

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PINCE NEZ CLARE PROTECTOR,

PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA BY

HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

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THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES.

From the Dangerous Tropical Sun.

AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE.

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LAWRENCE & MAYO,

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KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

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WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any town, on ten days' approval, or highest grade *Mead Coventry Flyers* at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

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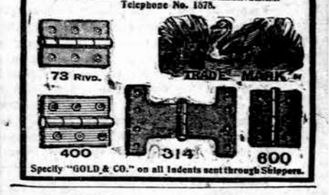

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

NELLORE.

NELLORE, 11TH JAN.—Captain Rogers has been transferred from the medical charge of Nellore to Guntupah, on the return of Colonel Pereira from leave.

Mr. Vaughan has been posted as District Judge and Dewan Bahadur Ranga Chariar.

Nellore, like most mofussil Stations, has been celebrating the past festive season by a "Week," in which there have been quite a wisp of dinners, entertainments and other festivities.

On the 26th December the members of the Club gave an "At Home." Mrs. Guppy was Mistress of the Ceremonies, and we all fully appreciated the excellent arrangements, which made everything pass pleasantly and smoothly. Tea, which was set out in the verandah and accompanied by the pleasing strains of a fine gramophone, was followed by a Skittle Gymkhana. The first event was a Bullock Bandy Race. Partners were chosen, the gentlemen took the drivers' seat while the lady has inside and was driven to the winning post. Although the course was anything but smooth, and the bullocks seemed to be imbued for the occasion with a degree of skittishness very unusual in these usually stolid animals, no casualties occurred, thanks to the skill with which the ladies managed their unaccustomed steeds. The second event was a Blindfold Driving Race. The obstacles were ingeniously created and the winning of this race caused great amusement to the onlookers. This was followed by a Whistling Competition. As darkness was then falling we flocked inside, and after refreshments we began a Proverb Guessing Competition. Each member of the assembly had been asked to appear with the representation of a proverb, and there were some very well thought out ones. Mrs. Barter then gave away the prizes. The winners were as follows :—

Bullock Bandy Race.—Miss Harvey and Mr. Hore.

Blindfold Driving Race.—Miss Tercate and Mr. Peebles.

Whistling Competition.—Dr. Dagenring and Mr. Waterworth.

Proverb Guessing Competition.—Miss Hervey and Mr. Peebles.

During the week beginning the 28th December various rounds of the Tennis, Bridge, Billiards and Golf Competitions were held. The weather, however, rather impeded our progress but the finals have been played and the following are the results :—

Bridge Tournament.—Mr. Peebles and Captain Hervey beat Mr. Waterworth and Mr. Squire.

Billiard Tournament.—Mr. Peebles beat Captain Hervey.

Golf Competition.—Mrs. Guppy and Mr. Peebles.

Ladies' Putting Competition.—Miss Barter.

Tennis Tournament.—Miss Barter and Mr. Peebles beat Mrs. Barter and Mr. Squire.

We ended the old year in good old-fashioned style at the house of Captain Rogers, where Christmas games were played until midnight, when we were given a pleasant surprise in the shape of a display of fireworks, which lighted in the New Year gaily.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 12th Jan.—Intimation has reached Bangalore that the Government of India have approved of the appointment of Mr. H. A. Sim, I.C.S., (retired), to be Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore. It is expected that Mr. Sim will believe Mr. Maconochie next month, when the latter will go on leave, prior to joining the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

THE M. E. MISSION.

Yesterday evening the members and friends of the Methodist Church at Richmond Town held a meeting to bid farewell to their Pastor, the Rev. Karl Anderson, and his wife, on the eve of their departure to America, on furlough. A large number of ladies and gentlemen was present. Refreshments were first served in the library room attached to the church, and afterwards an adjournment was made to the Church. Bishop J. E. Robinson presided, and Mr. J. H. Stephens, the Engineer of the Corporation of Bangalore, read a Farewell Address. The address was enclosed in a casket made of choice sandalwood. A souvenir in the shape of a silver tea set and silver tray was also presented to Rev. and Mrs. Anderson.

The Rev. W. Joss, of the London Mission, on behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association of Bangalore, of which Mr. Anderson was for tome time Vice-President, spoke a few words, referring to the good qualities of the outgoing Pastor. A short address was next read by the present Vice-President of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mrs. Bush also spoke a few words and bade farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson. Both the latter thanked the members and friends of their Church for their kind address, and the very valuable souvenir, and hoped that the congregation would be loyal to the coming new Pastor.

The last session of the Conference was held at 2 p.m. The Bishop appointed a Commission, consisting of the Revs. W. D. Schermerhorn and W. L. King, D. D., to meet the Commission of the Central Province Conference at Jubbulpore, and settle the boundaries of the Godavery District, in consequence of the death of the Rev. C. B. Ward, the Superintendent of that District.

The Rev. C. W. Ross de Souza brought forward a Resolution thanking the Bishop for the kind and able manner in which he had guided the deliberations of the Conference. The same gentleman proposed hearty votes of thanks to the Rev. and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Benthein and all others who had contributed to the entertainment of the members of the Conference.

The Rev. K. R. Gopalah Iyer proposed hearty votes of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, and to Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Roberts, for having kindly made the necessary arrangements for the accommodation and the comfort of the Indian Christian members of the Conference. The above two propositions were carried unanimously.

The Bishop, aided by the Rev. J. B. Buttrick and the Rev. Dr. W. L. King, ordained Mr. C. F. Lipp Deacon, under the special Missionary rule.

In winding up the Conference, the Bishop said that the perplexities which faced him on the day he opened the Conference had all vanished through the help and the counsel of the members of the Cabinet, and his mind was not anxious regarding the future. After a few words of advice and exhortation to the members of the Conference, he expressed the hope that they would be spared to meet at the next Annual Conference and that it would be a greater success than ever before.

The Bishop next read the following appointments for the current year—Bangalore District :—Superintendent, Rev. J. B. Buttrick ; Bangalore. Richmond Town and Blackpully Circuits, Rev. C. F. Lipp, M.A. ; the Baldwin High School for boys, the Rev. P. V. Roberts, B.A. ; Principal, and Vice-Principals, the Rev. A. B. Coates, and the Rev. L. H. Hackey ; the Rev. J. B. Buttrick, and the Rev. S. Heath for Bowringpet ; Kolar, Biblical School, Evangelistic work and Industrial work the Rev. W. H. Hollister M.A., the Indian Church to be in charge of the Rev. G. Gershom, Srinivassapur, and the Rev. S. M. Job.

Belgaum District—Superintendent, Rev. J. D. Osmberger ; Belgaum Boys' High Schools, and City Schools. Rev. W. D. Beal; English Church, Rev. W. D. Beal; the Canarese Church to be in charge of the Rev. S. Maigur; Gokak circuit, the Rev. C. A. Scharer.

Hyderabad District—Superintendent, the Rev. W. L. King, D. D.; English Church, the Rev. E. G. Saunderson; Telugu Missionary, the Rev. W. D. Schermerhorn: Secunderabad, the Rev. W. Ross de Souza; Bidar Medical and Evangelistic work, the Rev. Dr. W. A. L. Badstone; Vikarabad, the Rev. C. E. Parker, and the Rev. D. P. Hotton.

Madras District—Superintendent, the Rev. A. H. Baker ; Vepery, English, the Rev. A. H. Baker ; Vepery, Tamil, the Rev. K. R. Gopaliah ; Madras Tamil Villages, the Rev. J. J. Kingham, M. A. ; Royapuram, the Rev. M. Tindale ; Mount Road Publishing House, the Rev. A. E. Ogg ; Zenana Work and Superintendent of the Deaconess Home, Miss Grace Stephens.

Raichur District—Superintendent, the Rev. D. O. Ernsberger ; Gulbarga, the Rev. J. A. Garden ; Raichur City, the Rev. A. E. Cook ; Swapur City and the Rev. J. Karodi ; Sholapur, the Rev. N. Desai ; Yadgiri, the Rev. M. Lewis.

The Doxology was sung and the Bishop pronounced the Benediction.

The Conference then adjourned "sine die."

The Bishop left last night for Bombay, and the members of the Conference will all be leaving Bangalore in a day or two. The next Session of the Conference will be held at Vikarabad, in the Nizam's Dominions, in the first week of December next.

THE WALTAIR WEEK.

The Waltair Week is over and some of us are only slowly recovering, but no length of time can efface from the memories of those who were fortunate enough to be there, the really good old Anglo-Indian Christmas we all so thoroughly enjoyed, for it was a record week and one and all the present and past residents (for many of the latter were there) agreed that good, old Waltair had easily surpassed itself. Some 80 to 100 people were gathered there throughout the week and this will speak for itself. There was an ample leaven of strong young blood in the good old place and this fairly made it hum and carried some of us back to more than thirty years ago when we too were young and, perhaps, sometimes frolicsome there were heaps of visitors from all parts of the Presidency and some from beyond it, and Madras itself supplied a large contingent. The bulk of us left Madras on the night of the 23rd December. The train was over full on leaving Madras and two extra carriages had to be put on there, but even then inadequate provision was made for the many more who joined the train at Gudur, Bezwada and Rajahmundry. Bezwada, the scene at 4 a.m. was fascinating and funny to those who were already in the train and had their berths, for the contingent from the Ceded Districts met us here and their feelings and remarks can be better imagined than described when I say that some of them had to curl up on the floors of carriages after urging Station Masters and their Assistants to put them in anywhere. Anyhow they did not intend to be left behind, for I heard one at last and in desperation say "Can't you find me a place in an intermediate?" Others again joined the train at Rajahmundry and Samalkot, but it was then daylight and the Railway Rules require even closer packing by day than night, and, accompanied by anxious cries from within of "How many more is this compartment supposed to hold?" six and seven adults were crowed into each compartment, and be it known that some of these "human sardines" were by no means small or narrow. For instance, one who was mistaken for a Padre, regarding whom a lady who knew him at once remarked when she heard of the mistake. that "such was a mistake indeed." though subsequently as a Frior he did his best, and did it well too, to carry out the deception. The arrival of the train at Waltair was a foretaste of what was in store for us, for the platform was crowded with warm-hearted hosts and friends who gave the weary passengers a warm welcome that must have compensated for all the discomforts of the journey and in due course one by one were extracted from their close packing. The crowd that night at the club gave on a fair idea of what the Week would be. It was literally so thick, especially in the Billiard Room that there was difficulty in finding even standing room and players had repeatedly to ask spectators to stand back a bit in order that they might play. This was Christmas Eve and the good old place had never seen anything like it before. It was going to be a record Week indeed, for almost every compound in the Station had many large tents pitched for guests in addition to the many who had already been crowded into every corner of every house.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

On Christmas morning there was a record congregation in the little Church of over seventy people, though the place cannot comfortably hold more than half that number. In the afternoon there was another record gathering at Mr. and Mrs. Young's "At Home" given on the Golf Links for the Kuruppam Cup, and the same evening we had a dinner and a dance at the Club. The following day there was a very good Gymkhana at which Mr. Campbell was "At Home" and where the Rajah of Vizianagram's band played (by permission) and the evening of that day finished with a concert. Sunday the 27th was comparatively a quiet day but with another record congregation in the little church, though not so crowded as on Christmas Day. Monday the 28th opened with Rifle shooting in the early morning (mixed couples) when no less than three of the competitiors and one of those a lady (Miss. Gass) made 48 out of a possible 49. The Tennis Tournament, with the Rajah of Vizianagaram's Band present, was on in the afternoon, and in the evening the Maharajah of Bobbili K.C.I.E. gave a most and enjoyable dance at the Club with the East Coast Railway Volunteer's Band in welcome evidence, and considering that our host had come all the way from Bebbili, accompanied by both his sons simply and solely to entertain and meet his friends in Waltair, the sporting spirit in which this dance was given will be understood. Most of us did not get home until cock-crow and some were even later. Several of the younger guests who were not dancing endeavoured to secure the exercise they wanted by starting a football competition at the entrance to the Billiard Room, but appeared afterwards to have been disappointed not finding the substitute for a football elastic enough. Tuesday the 29th opened with the Golf Handicap in the morning and chota hazri on the Links and in the afternoon there was more tennis, and in the evening the Railway Dance at the Institute. Wednesday, the 30th began with trap-shooting on the Golf Links, then more tennis in the afternoon and a most successful Fancy Dress Ball at the Club at night ; and here again the sporting spirit of the House of Bobbili came to the fore, in presenting very handsome prizes for the best Fancy Dress worn by both sexes. As, however, I write entirely from memory and without any notes, I refrain from giving names or particulars of any of the results in any of the many competitions, for I write as a mere visitor and with no local knowledge or authority. Correct details are, I believe, on their way from those better able to give them than I am.

THE NEW YEAR.

Thursday and Friday mornings and afternoons were taken up with the Tennis Tournament and on New Year's night we had the best show of the week in a magnificent dance at "Daba Gardens" and given by Sri Rajah Sri A. V. Jaggarow Bahadur and at which the guests appeared in fancy headdress with results which were astounding, for one good man who had removed his heavy moustache for the occasion was almost pretty got up in a girl's hat and veil. The very lavish and extravagant way in which our host had done everything, made it the more necessary that this dazzling entertainment should come last and as a supreme and fitting finale to this record week. "Daba Gardens" contain a palace erected by the present Rajah's ancestors for such entertainments as he gave on New Year's Day. The Ball Room is upstairs, and though there were some 80 guests present the Ball Room could easily have held eight or ten times as many. Suffice it to say that there are few finer Ball Rooms in India and the good taste and splendour with which everything was truly characteristic of one of India's most loyal hearted and truly hospitable nobleman. The delicate charm of the four different coloured Drawing Rooms upstairs, each upholstered in silk and plush and each entirely distinctive in its own colour scheme of pink, pale green, light blue and gold, with splendid life-size groups of the present Rajah and his family, and recently painted by a clever artist from Italy, coupled with the richly furnished Drawing Room downstairs, where the Rajah received his guests on arrival and with fountains of cool water playing within the verandahs all combined to hold one enchanted, for it required time to take it all in. Supper for the guests was laid out under the grand old trees in the garden, which by the way is one of the oldest and finest gardens in India. There were many large fountains of water playing throughout the gardens in front of the Palace and in the strong glare of thousands of bright lights memory carried away fascinating impressions which no time can efface. There was absolutely nothing wanting, and if the British in India wanted one more very strong proof of the true spirit of this loyal and influential Indian Prince, they have it in the New Year's Ball given by the Rajah A. V. Jaggarow whose loyalty, liberality and hospitality are proverbial to the fault of self-sacrifice. His name meets one at every turn throughout the important town of Vizagapatam in public-spirited and charitable gifts, not the least of which is that handsome and expensive statue in bronze of the late Queen Victoria. The world-famed and important Observatory of Vizagapatam also belongs to this nobleman who ranks second to none in India in good and kindly feeling and public spirit and it is the sincere wish and hope of one and all his recent guests and his many old friends that Government will very shortly recognise the true character of the man, for a glance at his diary when in Europe recently will show what the man is, and had it not been for his characteristically retiring and unobtrusive nature and marked absence of all ostentation, presumably his life and actions would have been recognised long ere this.

One cannot close this without thanking Messrs. Campbell, Arbuthnot, Deane and Captain Alington for all they so kindly did to make the Waltair Week of 1908-09 the very best I have seen since the good old days when we had Vizianagram Weeks such as can never be forgotten and during the time of the late Maharajah of Vizianagram.

Delhi.

January, 13th.—Monday, the 11th January, was a gala day for the children of the Indarprastha Hindu Girl's School, Delhi, the prize distribution which took place that day being persided over by Lady Dane, the wife of our Lieutenant-Governor. The approaches to the school and the outer entrances were gay with bunting and welcomes, and inside the scene was most attractive and charming. The two courtyards and the main hall were tastefully decorated with festoons of greenery and flowers. Specimens of the children's drawings on large black boards stood out in places in strong relief, while mottos in Hindi, writing and Kindergarton work all added to the beauty of the room as well as giving an idea of the character of the work done in the school. Lady Dane was met at the entrance by the members of the Managing Committee and conducted by them through the first courtyard where she was introuduced by Lala Sultan Singh, the Secretary of the School, to Miss Gemeiner, the Lady Superintendent, and her friend Miss Priest. She was then conducted to her seat and the proceedings began. A large crowd of influential visitors was present. A song of welcome, the morning prayer, the Secretary's and Lady Superintendent's reports, selections from the Ramayana and recitations succeeded each other in rapid succession, the little performers earning many expressions of pleasure and approbation from the spectators. Lady Dane was specially pleased with the singing, and spoke of the sweet voices of the children as being quite fascinating.

Lady Dane then rose and presented each happy little maiden with the prize she had merited. After this ceremony was over Lady Dane, accompaied by by her daughters and Mrs. Meredith, examined the clay modelling, drawing and needle-work of the children. She was very pleased with the work, and expressed a desire to visit the school informally on her next visit to Delhi so as to see the little ones at work in their respective classes.

In the afternoon a purdah party was arranged at Lala Sultan Singh's house where a large number of ladies were given an opportunity of meeting Lady Dane. It was a brilliant spectactle viewed from the balcony. About two hundred ladies. Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsee and European were clustered in groups on the lawn. The distinguished guests were met at entrance by Mrs. Sultan Singh, Mrs. Damodardas and Mrs Ghosh, and escorted to the place prepared for them. After being richly garlanded, each garland having a pendant with the inscription presented to Lady Dane by Mrs. Sultan Singh, a model in sandalwood of a rolling stone invented and patented by R.B. Bishambar Nath, was presented to Lady Dane by Mrs. Bishambar Nath.

Afterwards an address in Hindi and English was read by Mrs. Damodardas and Mrs. Ghosh, and then followed a large number of introductions, Lady Dane chatting pleasantly with all. An adjournment to the balcony was then made where tea and other dainty refreshments were dispensed. The Hindu and Mahomedan ladies were provided for in separate apartments. Everything was well planned and carried out, and reflected great credit upon the young hostess. At all the ladies left they were garlanded and offered "pan" and flowers.

CALICUT.

Calicut, 11th Jan.—The Annual Sunday School Treat and Christmas Tree was held in the Parish Room on the 7th instant. A good sum of money had been collected by subscription for the purpose, half of which was given to the Native Sunday School and the other half to the European and Eurasian one. These sports, for which small money prizes were given were followed by a sumptuous tea, and later by a prettily decorated Christmas Tree, from which each child got a toy or book. The prizes for the Sports and the presents were presented by Mrs. Moore. Mrs. Macrae and Mrs. Ferguson were also present, and also other ladies who had interested themselves on behalf of the children. The Rev. F. Lowsby, after a hymn had been sung, gave a short address.

Last night there was a most successful Variety Entertainment got up by the Club and held in the Library Assembly Room. We had about two hours of thorough enjoyment and there was not a dull moment throughout. The programme was as follows :

Pianoforte

Duet	...Mrs. Blake and Miss Powell	
Song	...Sunshine and Rain	...Mrs. Bowman
Song	...Father laid the Carpet on the Stairs	...Mr. Smith
Song	...Great Scott	...Messrs. Blake and Langley
Song	...Because	...Mr. Myine
Song	...Melisande in the Woods	...Mrs. Bowman
Song	...A Serial Story	...Mr. Langley
Song	...The Galloping Major	...Mr. Blake
Duet	...Capt. and Mrs. Dunlop	

All the performers were encored, and all responded, except "The Galloping Major," whose one gallop in thick undress uniform and long boots was evidently enough for him, though not so for the audience. After an interval of ten minutes the farce "Crazed" was played. In this Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and Mr. Blake took part, and acted admirably. The accompanyists in the concert and play were Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Bowman and Miss Powell. The audience was a large one for Calicut as it was augmented by several men from Cannanore, the advance guard of the "Three Little Maids," which is to be performed in Calicut to-night and to which we are all looking forward.

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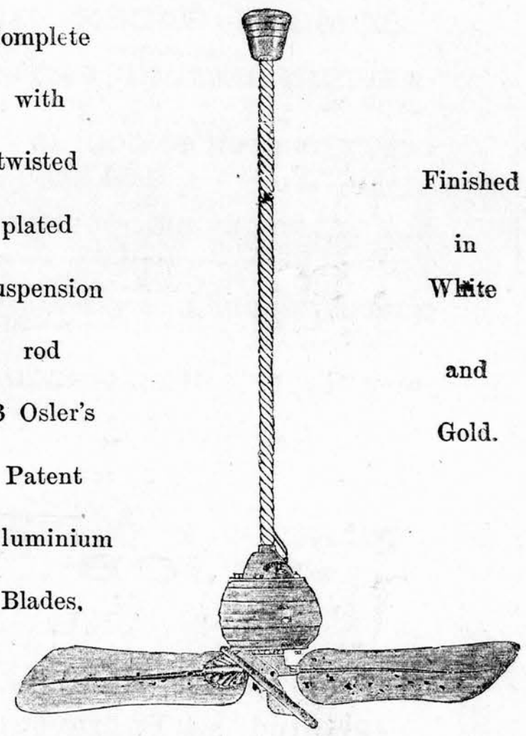

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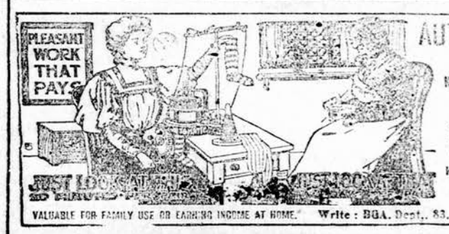

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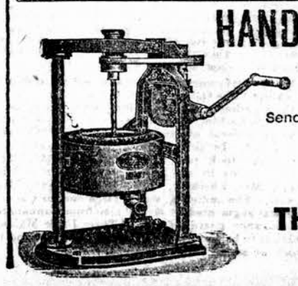

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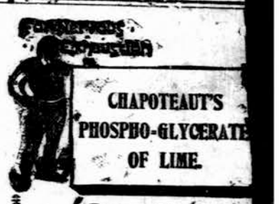

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., Whitefriar's Street, London, E.C.; WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI, Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: THACKER SPINK & Co.